

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1924 VOL. XVI, NO. 202

FIVE CENTS A COPY

BRAZILIAN REBELS HOLD CITY AGAINST FEDERAL ATTACKS

Government Left Wing Forces
Entry to Sao Paulo, Then
Retires to Iparanga

ADVANCE ON CAPITAL BY REBELS RUMORED

Provisional President Named—
British Squadron May Leave
Cruiser at Santos

Buenos Aires, Argentina, July 24 (Special)—Reports from rebel sources today say that the federals failed in their attempt to take Sao Paulo. The Government's official communiques are indefinite as to any success.

Bombardment of the rebel positions began early Monday morning. The strongest drive was on the federals' left wing, which was composed of sailors and marines. They are reported to have gained access to the city, but later to have fallen back to their former positions at Iparanga.

The federal communiques reports heavy fighting on the right wing, which was composed of state troops, but gives no details.

There have been persistent rumors from several sources, especially from Montevideo, that the major part of the rebel forces have left Sao Paulo and are marching on Rio de Janeiro. This report has not been confirmed.

Charles Aragon Borzola, a prominent Brazilian educator who has just returned from Uruguay on the Argentine frontier, says that Antonio da Silva Prado has accepted the civil leadership of the rebels and is acting as president of the provisional government.

Mr. Prado was mentioned in the rebel proclamation as the man desired for the presidency. He is one of the leading public men of Sao Paulo and was the prefect under whose administration much of the city's embellishment was begun. General Lopez's general staff is reported to have re-established headquarters in the Esplanade Hotel. This appears to confirm reports that the Lax railway station was destroyed during the first bombardment of the city because the rebel leader's headquarters were reported at the station when the revolution began.

It is rumored from well-informed circles at Montevideo that the British squadron which is touring South America will leave a cruiser at Santos to protect British interests.

Ships Tied Up at Santos

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 24.—The steamship, called at Santos yesterday, but did not take on any cargo. Twelve ships are reported to be berthed there, but unable to either discharge or load cargo. Railway workers on the Sao Paulo line are reported to have declared an extension of their vacations for an additional period of two weeks.

CHINESE WORKERS STRIKE IN CANTON

Canton, July 24 (AP)—The Shantou (foreign settlement) strike of domestic and other workers which started when the European governing bodies established new regulations covering movements of such workers, yesterday remained deadlocked.

From the point of view of the Europeans, however, the situation was somewhat improved. Reports were received that several Chinese unions had refused to call "sympathetic" strikes, which had been threatened by the strikers unless their demands were met.

With some steamers, it is reported, having been unable to anchor in the Canton until the strike is ended. This move is expected to cause trouble for the Chinese residents of the city, as it will cut off, to a large extent, their source of food supplies. The rice crop here was destroyed by floods and only a limited stock remains in the city.

Since then the montane is on a semimilitary basis.

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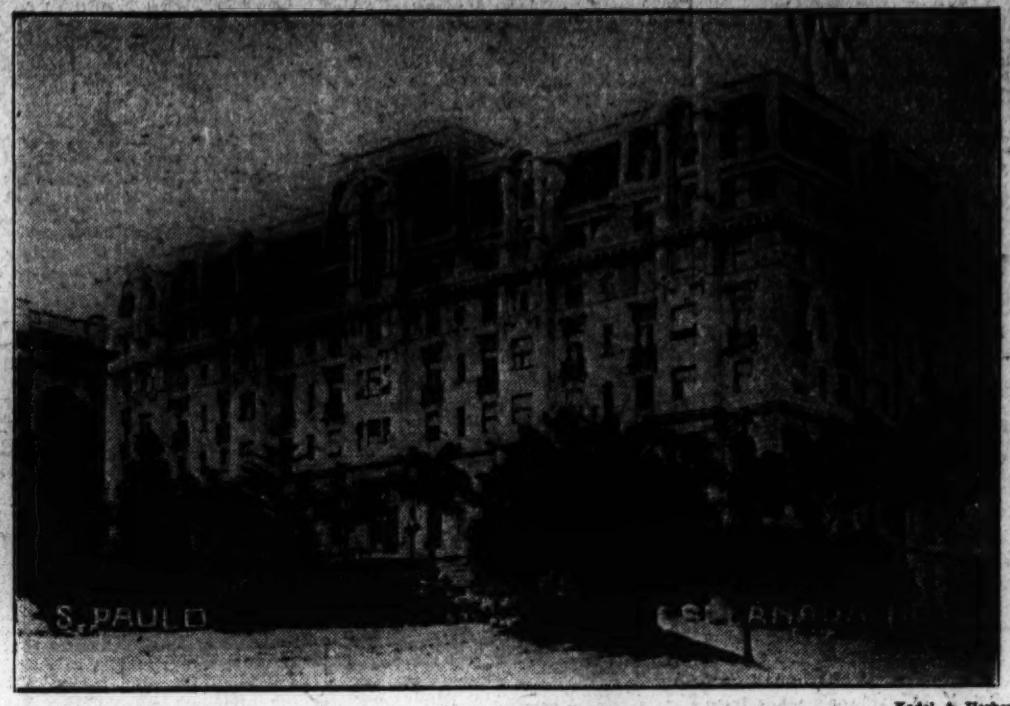
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ECONOMY, AND FEWER TAXES TO BE URGED BY PRESIDENT IN HIS ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

Bryan Leadership Being Challenged

Lincoln, Neb., July 24 (Special)

GOY. CHARLES W. BRYAN'S prestige as the leader of his party in the State was challenged here today at the meeting of the Democratic State Committee, called to name a successor to him as the party's candidate for Governor. Mr. Bryan has not assumed to dictate as to who should be named, but he has laid down what he calls a "yardstick" with which to measure candidates. This bars all Democrats in the State who have not been aligned with him in his advanced policies, as well as all who have had records as wits.

Mr. Bryan's set of requirements has angered the group of Democrats who have been closely allied with Gilbert M. Hitchcock, former Senator, the one member of the Nebraska delegation to the Democratic convention who declined to support the Governor in his presidential aspirations. Nearly two dozen active and inactive candidates for the vacancy are to have their names presented to the committee.

Half a dozen political leaders visited the White House yesterday without previous engagements and were sent in by the Secretary to talk politics for a few minutes with Mr. Coolidge. This included Charles Curtis, Senator from Kansas, the Republican whip of the Senate; Walter F. Brown of Toledo, a former leader of the Progressive Party in Ohio; Vernon L. Hague of Fort Dodge, Ia., who was a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator in Iowa, and Parker Dale, Senator from Vermont.

The President also had a short conference with James B. Reynolds, who has been selected by William M. Butler, national chairman, to direct activities from the Washington office of the national committee.

Senator Curtis discussed with the President reports he had received from Kansas and on the basis of these he declared Kansas was "safe for Coolidge." Equally encouraging views from Ohio were given the President by Mr. Brown, who said he expected to take an active part in the campaign.

Mr. Hague in a statement made after his conference, said Iowa would go Republican in November and that Senator Brookhart of that State would not be a candidate.

W. N. Dab, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, another who called on the President, declared his organization would not endorse the La Follette-Wheeler ticket and that members of the brotherhood would be encouraged to vote as they desired.

Under instructions from His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs I have the honor to inform you that His Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that it is desirable that the handling of matters of a diplomatic nature which are the responsibility of the Irish Free State should be confined to a minister plenipotentiary accredited to the United States Government. Such a minister would be accredited by His Majesty the King to the President of the United States and he would be furnished with credentials which would enable him to take charge of all affairs relating only to the Irish Free State. He would be the ordinary channel of communication with the United States Government on these matters.

The arrangements proposed by His Majesty's Government would not denote any departure from the principle of the diplomatic unity of the Empire. The Irish Free State would be in the closest touch with His Majesty's Ambassador and any question which may arise as to whether a matter comes within the category of those to be handled by the Irish Minister or not would be settled by consultation between them. In matters falling within his sphere the Irish Minister would not be subject to the

Already at Work on Document— Exposition of Party's Record to Play Big Part

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—With notification ceremonies for President Coolidge three weeks distant, he began work today on the address he will make at that time.

Much of the material for his address has been in process of selection for some time, and the immediate task before Mr. Coolidge is the drafting of an outline of the speech. The method of work determined upon is similar to that followed by him in writing his first message to Congress, and the form of the address to be delivered here Aug. 14 is expected to be somewhat like that of the congressional message.

Governmental economy and reduction of taxes are to be the foremost subjects treated, with the whole address primarily devoted to an exposition of the party's record.

Sandwiching political conferences between discussions of official business, President Coolidge is receiving reports on the political situation in various parts of the Nation.

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JUDGE GARY HOLDS 'PITTSBURGH PLUS' EFFECT NEGIGIBLE

Trade Commission's Jurisdiction Made Only Question—Steel Price "Not Contingent"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 24.—The "Pittsburgh plus" practice in the billing of steel freight shipments practically was abolished long ago and today plays a negligible part in the steel industry, declared Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation in an interview here for the press. Judge Gary said that if the Federal Trade Commission's order to wipe out the practice is final, "we shall cheerfully declare it, we shall promptly act in accordance with it."

Meanwhile, Judge Gary stated, the decision of the Federal Trade Commission is being analyzed by counsel for the steel corporation. If the attorneys question the jurisdiction of the commission, he said, it will be upon that basis, and that alone, upon which may be a possible recourse to the courts. Judge Gary said:

The "Pittsburgh plus" practice, so-called, was established many years before the United States Steel Corporation was organized. The basic point is that the French are prepared to admit on paper what they have already said privately, namely that they have no intention of taking separate action, or arbitrarily declaring Germany in default—in other words that the present French attitude is a precaution against a contingency which the French themselves admit is unlikely to arise, and which if there was really any need for would mean that Germany is a country that no investor ought to dream of lending money to.

It is also pointed out that the actual borrower is Germany and not the allies. The bankers, therefore, insist that they are only telling the allies under what conditions investors might be expected to take an interest in a loan to Germany. They are not negotiating with the allies much less presenting to them an ultimatum.

Full Session of Conference

Yesterday was spent by the conference delegates partly in trying to create the necessary conditions for a loan, and partly in holding a full session of the conference to see how things stood. The session resulted in the appointment of a new committee of two jurists, one British, the other French, to consider whether the Dawes plan gives rise to any questions necessitating an agreement with Germany, and if so, how such an agreement can be reached without running counter to the Versailles Treaty. There are such questions as implied in the Dawes report which speaks of the protocols to be signed by all the interested governments, but the Versailles Treaty says: "The commission—meaning the Reparations Commission—shall give the German Government a just opportunity to be heard."

The knotty legal point therefore arises as to whether the German under the treaty can be allowed to appear before the present conference at all.

Question of German Invitation

In American, British, Italian and possibly Belgian circles the opinion is that Germany should be invited. The question of setting up a central body to receive and dispose of payments in kind from Germany was referred back to the committee. The report of the second committee on the restoration of the German economy and fiscal unity was not ready and so was not mentioned. It is expected this evening.

The report of number one committee, on default and sanctions was not presented, it being considered better

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THOMAS LAMONT SAYS THE ALLIES MUST BE SECURED

Loan to Germany to Be Made
Thoroughly Safe and Attractive
to Investors

HERRIOT IS URGED TO ACCEPT PLAN

Retention of Foreign Railwaymen
in the Rhineland Not Favorably
Regarded

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 24.—American bankers have no intention of asking the investors to subscribe to a loan for Germany which is not thoroughly safe and attractive. Such was the impression The Christian Science Monitor representative gathered from an informal conversation with Thomas W. Lamont, who, however, reluctantly declined to be interviewed concerning the present hitch in the London conference over the loan question. This confirms what was cabled to the Monitor on July 19 that, regardless of how the politicians may wrangle, it is the investor who will ultimately decide the issue.

Outwardly, the position regarding the loan remains the same today as yesterday, but while there are no signs of weakening on the part of the bankers, it is noted here that for the first time certain Paris newspapers are urging Edward Herriot, the French Prime Minister, if it comes to a choice between the Dawes plan and France's right to act alone, to have no hesitation in choosing the former alternative rather than return from London empty-handed.

Difference Not Unsurmountable

It is emphasized that the difference between the American bankers' viewpoint and the French is merely a question of whether the French are prepared to admit on paper what they have already said privately, namely that they have no intention of taking separate action, or arbitrarily declaring Germany in default—in other words that the present French attitude is a precaution against a contingency which the French themselves admit is unlikely to arise, and which if there was really any need for would mean that Germany is a country that no investor ought to dream of lending money to.

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hurry and might as well be working on that job as another.

Under the old system approximately 7000 successful liquor raids have been conducted under General Butler since January with about twice as many where evidence has not been obtained or where the courts have released the prisoners. In addition to this Inspector Brinton's special beat squad of 15 men has made 450 raids. All of which is "breaking the back of 88 breweries" in the language of General Butler. On Tuesday evening six carloads were taken out of two breweries, each carload valued at \$40,000 and which eventually is intended by General Butler for the sewers of Philadelphia. When General Butler met his aides yesterday it was to hear the protests made by the breweries to Inspector Brinton that they be permitted to move out the product now on hand because "it will go sour in a short time."

"Let it sour," was the laconic response of Director Butler.

Record of Achievement

And he turned to the day's crime report, sending a long forefinger along the red line of the chart to point out that so far this month the robbery record is less than half that of one month last summer, with the percentage of recovered property at 61, compared with 30 last year.

"We have recovered more automobiles this month than were reported stolen," he remarked. "We got back some that were taken last month."

About five times as much stolen property has been recovered this month as was recovered in one month last year, while the June, 1924, record of the department shows 230 "speakeasies" were closed as against 18 in June, 1923, 17 gambling houses closed as against four last June, and 40 gambling devices confiscated as against none last year, the general assessor.

ROTARY STANDARDS UPHELD TO WOMEN

Adoption of Code of Ethics Proposed to Convention at West Baden, Ind.

WEST BADEN, Ind., July 24 (Special) — International Rotary gave friendly council to the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs here this morning, when Guy Gundaker, president, advised business women to codify their standards as Rotary has done. He continued:

"Oh, take one for your boy, and here, take these and give them to some of your friends."

"Now, here is a question I am really interested in," he said to his interviewer. "Do you think the Boston police department could send down a team to play us?"

"With you on the team," queried the interviewer doubtfully.

"Yes, with me on the team," said General Butler. "I am going to play myself, and it's going to be a good team, too, because we have to play hard enough to earn money for the families of policemen whose pensions have not been paid."

Mayor's Office Near

Around the corner from General Butler's office is the office of Mayor Kendrick, so close that it seems inconceivable how two men could enter and leave the two offices without meeting or speaking for a fortnight. But evidently they keep different hours.

Now the door to the Mayor's office is guarded by the secretary and the door to the secretary's office is guarded by a Negro messenger. Here was gathered a group of applicants seeking interviews with the Mayor or his secretary. There was a man with a check in his pocket for \$250 for the Freeing W. Kendrick convalescent home. There were several business men with requests and there were a number of newspaper representatives, all of whom would like to know what Mayor Kendrick really intends to do about General Butler.

After considerable delay the messenger had the applicants make out slips explaining their business in detail. There was another wait and then the information was given out that neither the Mayor nor the secretary could be seen. The guests left. The outer door was locked. The Mayor's office was closed for the day.

Around the corner the director of public safety was still scanning reports and still listening to his lieutenants. It was not so hard to understand why the officials have not met in the corridors. A quick search for some of those known to be close to Mayor Kendrick was made, but none of them were in their offices.

Support of Public

There are thousands of good citizens in Philadelphia who support General Butler and his law enforcement campaign. There are thousands of good citizens throughout the State of Pennsylvania and throughout the country at large who are watching

EVENTS TONIGHT

Illustrated lecture, "Lucia della Robbia," by Charles T. Cuthbert, New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, 8.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Lecture-story, "The Roman Boy," Marthus, at Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, 8 p. m. Mechanical exhibition, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Mass. Gymnasium, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Theaters

Keith's—Vanderbilt, 2 p. m. Tremont—"In Barnville," 4. Wilbur—"The Dream Girl," 8:10. Shubert—"Marjorie," 8.

Photoplays

Park—"Secrets," 2:30, 8:30. Orpheum—"The Arab."

PROGRAM FEATURES FOR TOMORROW

WOL Westford Hillsdale, Mass. (850 Meters) 8 p. m.—A series of tabloid radio talks on the elements of human personality, by Mr. B. C. Caley. 8:30—Music—Brynnwick recital. 8:30 p. m.—Vocal selections by Mr. Joseph Eccleston, violinist, accompanied by Mr. Charles H. Whitter.

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KENTUCKY WOMEN CRUSADE FOR DRY REPRESENTATIVES

Judge Betherum Supported—Mr. Stanley Answers Critics—Questions Suggest Individual Aid for Enforcement

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 24 (Special)—Protection of the homes of Kentucky is placed above politics in the campaign of the Kentucky Woman's Committee for Law Enforcement to insure the election of "dry" members of Congress from Kentucky this fall. The committee has nearly 100 members, and is composed of women of both major political parties. Mrs. Helen Bruce, wife of a prominent Louisville attorney, is chairman. Mrs. A. T. Hert, Louisville, vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Mrs. William J. Fields, wife of Kentucky's Democratic Governor, are among the members. Mrs. Bruce has sent out a letter to all members of the committee, as a preliminary to the campaign, in which directions for organization are contained and in which she asks:

"Will you find out if your congressional candidates are wet or dry and some earnest work for the dry candidates? Will you put the protection of your home above the political question?"

"Will you ask your jewelers and department stores not to display hip-pocket flasks among their wares?"

"Will you discourage criticism of our young people and put the blame where it belongs on the older people who are setting the bad example?"

"Will you congratulate your officers who are enforcing the law and let those who are not doing their duty know that you understand conditions?"

"Will you call "personal liberty" by its right name, "self-indulgence," and stand fearlessly for the Constitution?"

Figures made public by P. Green Miller, Kentucky-Tennessee, district prohibition chief, show that this district ranks fifth among 18 in the United States in the enforcement of the Volstead Act. The figures are for the fiscal year which ended June 30. New York and New Jersey, Illinois and Southern Michigan, and Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, in which a greater number of cases were laid before juries, all have a population many times larger than this district.

Total cases prosecuted here number 1159, more than 100,000 gallons of mash and 6100 gallons of illicit liquor were destroyed and more than 300 stills were seized during the year. Judge B. J. Betherum of Somerset, candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate, has been endorsed as "a clean temperance man" by Mrs. James H. Spillman, of Harrisburg, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kentucky. Mrs. Spillman, who is active in Republican Party politics, asked her fellow-Republicans to support Judge Betherum "as the candidate best suited to defeat A. O. Stanley, present United States Senator, in November." This is the first move by the dry forces in the Republican anti-primary race. The latter, who was assistant prohibition director until his resignation to enter the race, vigorously opposed any attempt to amend the Volstead Act and reiterates his full support of the Eighteenth Amendment. Fred M. Sackett, Louisville capitalist, is opposing Judge Betherum.

Senator Stanley, who has opened his campaign for the Democratic nomination, defended his speeches in support of James M. Reed, Senator from Missouri, by saying that he was sent by the Democratic National Committee to speak for Democrats and he did not inquire whether they were southern or northern, wet or dry." He similarly defends his speeches for a "wet" senatorial candidate in New Jersey, for which he was attacked by his opponent, John Junior Howe of Carrollton, Ky. He denies that his personal record is "wet."

Legislation Favored

Giving appreciation to the man or woman who has done a piece of work with sincere whole-hearted effort is an important thing to remember. We must realize that one of the best things we can give is our time. What we can do is defined so that all may read our idea of service, we are bound to have a happier, friendlier, more honorable business world, a world which will make both for better business and for greater happiness.

Recommendation for support of a federal employment service not merely for unemployment relief, but for investigation of the problem as touching both employer and employee was made to the federation by its executive committee.

Adequate provision was asked for the specific problems of women and junior workers, in the report of Miss Mary Stewart, chairman, read by Miss M. H. McClintch of Detroit.

Legislation Favored

Legislative measures supported by resolution of the Portland convention of the federation last year, including the child labor amendment, entry of the United States in the World Court of Permanent Justice, and establishment of a federal department of education were recommended for continued support by the federation to do about General Butler.

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person in the face of all the Senate exposures, and I predict that, as I predict now, that he will not obtain one imprisonment. The Democratic Party in this State is solidly behind the party ticket, and is prepared to fight the campaign by attacking the Republican Party. And we could not have a better lawyer to state our case.

Reports that F. H. LaGuardia (R.), Representative, would be the New York agent of John M. Nelson, campaign manager for Senator La Follette in the coming campaign, met with a denial from Mr. LaGuardia, who added, however, that he was on intimate terms with Mr. Nelson, who had been accustomed to come to him for advice on political matters affecting New York.

COOLIDGE STRATEGY AIMS AT LARGE VOTE

La Follette Adopts Similar Tactics—Both Will Invade the "Solid South"

By GEORGE T. ODELL
WASHINGTON, July 24—Assuming that President Coolidge and Robert M. La Follette are the generalissimos of their respective campaigns, there is at least one point in tactics upon which both are agreed. Each intends to use every means to get out the largest possible popular vote at the November election.

President Coolidge expects his field marshals to rally to the polls every possible Coolidge vote in Wisconsin, Minnesota and the "Solid South," and Senator La Follette has likewise instructed his volunteer workers to strive as hard for votes in the south and in New England as they do in the middle and northwestern states. The Democrats, it is reported, will adopt the same policy when the Davis board of strategy gets down to business.

There never was a time when a large popular vote for each of the three candidates was more desired by the politicians, it is said here. Political writers have been saying that one or the other of the old parties may disappear after the election, returns are counted and the one they have picked for the "fade-out" is the one that casts the smallest popular vote.

No politician will admit at least for publication—that he believes that anything of the kind is possible, but all politicians are perfectly willing to guard against this by exercising unusual energy in getting out a large vote for his party. And the La Follette angle is just this. The whole question of whether there will be a new political party for him to lead depends entirely upon the size of the popular vote he will receive on Nov. 4.

It remains to be seen whether this intensive effort to drive voters into performing their duties on election day will result in cutting down the percentage of "slacker votes," which has been steadily rising in quadrennial elections for several decades. In the last presidential election, although it was the largest vote ever cast, the number of voters was only a trifle more than 50 per cent of those eligible to vote.

OUTLOOK IN FARM, DISTRICTS BECOMES MORE OPTIMISTIC

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 24—From almost every viewpoint the farmer's plight is less discouraging than it was at the beginning of the summer. There are still spots of gloom, but in general the outlook is admitted brighter.

From the grain raising regions come reports that prospects of good harvests are vastly improved and, as a corollary, the banks are extending more credit. That is good news from the west and northwest, where such tidings have been scanty for a long time.

The east and south are being cheered by better returns from their fruit patches and orchards. The Department of Agriculture's forecast for July indicates that the apple and pear crops will be above the average this year in most of the north and south Atlantic and south central states. In New York State, according to estimates, there will be about one-third more apples than were harvested last year, and in Virginia about 70 per cent more.

Georgia is expected to make a record with its peach output and other southern states will make a good showing, but there will be a decrease in California.

The Department's July forecast of the pear crop is 18,427,000 bushels. This is more than have been harvested in any year, with the exception of 20,705,000 in 1922. Last year's crop was 17,390,000 bushels.

In general, fruits, like peaches, are a good crop in the east and south, fair to light in the north central states and light in the west.

MOTOR BUS TO CROSS CONTINENT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 24—Destined for San Francisco over a northern route that will bring it to the Pacific coast at Seattle, Wash., a motor bus left Times Square yesterday on the first transcontinental attempt at this form of transportation. The journey will end at the City Hall in San Francisco.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report

BOSTON, July 24 (Special)—Fair tonight; Fridayunsettled; not much change in temperature; moderate winds.

Southern New England: Cloudy tonight; Friday showers and thunderstorms; not much change in temperature.

Northern New England: Thunderstorms tonight and Friday; no change in temperature; moderate southwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(1 a. m. Standard time, 7th meridian)

Albany 74 Los Angeles 85

Atlantic City 78 Memphis 82

Boston 78 Montreal 86

Calgary 82 New Orleans 82

Charleston 82 New York 78

Chicago 74 Philadelphia 80

Cincinnati 78 Portland, Me. 78

Des Moines 82 Portland, Ore. 86

Eastport 78 San Francisco 88

Galveston 78 St. Louis 82

Hartford 82 St. Paul

CHURCH DIGNITARY PREDICTS REVIVAL OF FAITH HEALING

Archbishop of York Preaches Remarkable Sermon Before Members of Medical Association

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 24.—"A great revival of healing through faith made active by self-discipline and prayer," was predicted by the Archbishop of York in his remarkable sermon before the Congress of the British Medical Association Tuesday. He said that the volume of cases of spiritual healing in the United States and the British dominions could not be ignored, and he challenged the medical profession to institute a genuine inquiry.

The service, which was fully attended by delegates in robes of scarlet and other brilliant colors, was held in Bradford Cathedral. The Archbishop took as his text: "From the Most High cometh healing."

Referring to the "remarkable results of the powers of Spirit," witnessed only recently in the United States and the British dominions, he said that whatever explanation was sought, the facts could not be ignored. Not even a prejudiced mind could observe what was occurring on such a scale over such a wide field, without recognizing it as one of great power for removing disease. Might it not, he urged, be admitted by natural science that in the spirit raised to a high level of strength and believed to be in communion with God, there were resources for the recovery of health? Were we not really on the threshold of some great and new interpretation?

ONTARIO PREMIER ATTACKED FOR LIQUOR PLEBISCITE STAND

TORONTO, Ont., July 19 (Special Correspondence)—That the expense of a plebiscite in Ontario announced to take place on Oct. 23, is a waste of money, and "that it is the price that George H. Ferguson, the Premier, is paying for the practically solid vote that was cast for him" is the expressed opinion of W. E. Raney, former Attorney-General in the Drury Government. Tracing the Ontario Temperance Act from its introduction into the Legislature in 1916, to the present time, Mr. Raney states that during the years since 1916 it has been demonstrated that prohibition can be enforced. He believes that prohibition has proved itself to be the greatest social welfare law since the abolition of slavery.

"If the friends of the Ontario Temperance Act are prepared to accept advice from Mr. Ferguson, and to take punishment from him lying down, then it is inevitable, that the act will be destroyed," continued Mr. Raney. "If that happens, Mr. Ferguson will claim all responsibility. If Mr. Ferguson and the liquor trade have their way prohibition will be ended in Ontario, after Oct. 23, for at least a generation."

CHICAGO DEFINITE METHODIST CENTER

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 24 (Special)—The Middle West is signalized as the center of Methodist activities with the meeting here today of the World Service Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The commission has definitely decided to locate here, while the Methodist Board of Education was recently ordered here from New York and the Board of Education for Negroes transferred from Cincinnati. Supplementing national Methodist organization already here, these changes practically locate Methodist headquarters in Chicago, according to church officials.

The World Service Commission, which is perfecting organization, oversees the budgets of the constituent boards and correlates their work. Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, recently appointed resident bishop of Chicago, presides.

"This commission will deal with the work and the wider achievements of the largest Protestant Church in the United States and of a church especially related to the whole world."

ROOF GARDEN RAID MADE AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, July 24—Launching a drive to stop liquor drinking in Washington, a raiding party of prohibition agents last night raided a well-known roof garden and arrested five persons on charges of illegal possession of liquor and drinking in public. The raid was carried out quietly. The five were released on \$50 bail after appearance in court.

Prohibition officials said the raid was "just the beginning," adding that "drinking on roof gardens must stop."

Y. M. C. A. CAMP EXPANDS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 24—Five hundred acres of additional land have been purchased for the Y. M. C. A. camp near Port Jervis, the association headquarters here has just announced. The camp now has a total of 800 acres and facilities for 1,500 boys.

GERMANY'S WHALING \$55,000,000.00

NEW YORK, July 24—The research department of the Bankers Trust Company of New York estimates the whaling of Germany today at about \$55,000,000. This figure makes allowance for territorial losses imposed by the Treaty of Versailles.

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BRITISH TO EXAMINE "DISINTERESTED" BAR TRADE AT CARLISLE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 24—Further inquiry into the so-called "disinterested" management of the drink traffic in Great Britain is to be instituted by the Government. This is the outcome of the proposal accepted on behalf of the cabinet by Viscount Haldane, the Lord Chancellor, in the House of Lords yesterday. The inquiry is to cover the results of the licensing experiment in Carlisle, but not that of the question of prohibition generally, which the Government holds is one not for any select committee or royal commission, but for Parliament and the Nation.

The terms of reference are to be settled before the autumn session of Parliament. They are to be wide enough to cover a number of questions asked in debate by Viscount Astor who urged that the inquiry be such as to test the comparative advantages of the Carlisle System which he criticised strongly as run in the interests of the liquor trade.

He intimated, for example, that the body which ran the drink trade in Carlisle provided money for "societies which conducted propaganda against the temperance policy of the churches."

THOMAS LAMONT SAYS THE ALLIES MUST BE SECURED

(Continued from Page 1)

to wait until the loan question was further advanced before dealing with the report. The Monitor representative learns, in addition to distrusting the present position regarding defaults and sanctions, the American investors are being represented as not at all favorably disposed to the retention of foreign railwaymen on the Rhineland railways—a point over which the French and Belgians have been insistent throughout the conference.

LONDON, July 24 (P)—Formal and informal meetings of the delegates this morning produced no indication of a way out of the present impasse. A meeting was held at Downing Street, where M. Herricot, Mr. Theunis of Belgium, the American Ambassador, Frank B. Kellogg and the Italian Finance Minister, Signor de Stefanis, had a two hours' conversation with Mr. MacDonald.

Dr. Marx to Go to London

By Special Cable

BERLIN, July 24—Provided Germany is invited to London to discuss the protocol to be drawn up by the conference before signing it, the Chancellor, Dr. Wilhelm Marx, will lead the German delegation, accompanied by the Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the Minister of Finances, Hans Luther and the President of the Reichsbank, Dr. Schacht. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent learns from an authoritative source this morning. The Chancellor has decided on this step because he apprehends that the Foreign Minister might permit himself to be carried away by his emotions and to go too far in meeting the Allies in London. Dr. Stresemann therefore is not a little aggravated by this new turn of events.

Neither do the Opposition parties agree with this development, since by going to London the Government will have freed itself from their influence. All this of course will not take place if the Allies refuse to permit Germany to participate in the conference as an equal partner. In that case Dr. Stresemann is reported to have said that even the lower foreign office officials would refuse to go to London.

RELEASE OF IRISH EXPLAINED BY BRITISH

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 24.—The action of the British Government in releasing Art O'Brien and Sean McGrath at this juncture when the boundary question is in a critical condition has attracted but little attention here. The view is taken in official circles that it is the natural corollary to the release of Samon de Valera by the Irish Free State. Now that the head of the movement, in connection with which the two were imprisoned in an liberty it is said that all reason disappears for detaining those whom part was subordinate.

Irish loyalists here question whether such alementy is well timed. It is generally denied, however, that the trial opinion of the court since it was re-opened in the Free State's representation that the roundup in England took place in which the men concerned were originally arrested.

FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION

NEW YORK, July 24—The Federal

Trade Commission reports to the court that the roundup in England took place in which the men concerned were originally arrested.

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MAGEE TAKES CASE TO SUPREME COURT

Sheriff Must Explain Failure to Honor Governor's Pardon of Albuquerque Editor

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 24 (P)—After more than 88 hours of legal uncertainty and dispute, Carl C. Magee, Albuquerque editor, under sentence here for contempt of court, was on his way today for Santa Fe, where the question of executive authority for pardon in the case of direct contempt is to be threshed out before the State Supreme Court.

Refusal of Lorenzo Delgado, sheriff of San Miguel County, to honor the several pardons issued by Gov. James F. Hinkle, resulted in Mr. Magee's attorney securing a writ of habeas corpus from the state bench. The sheriff was served with formal notification of issuance of the writ by the state tribunal late yesterday and announced he would start for the capital city early today with his prisoner.

Mr. Delgado's refusal to honor the pardons were twofold: first, that the Governor had no power of pardon in case of direct contempt, of which Mr. Magee was convicted and sentenced; and second, that the pardons did not properly designate the cases as to docket numbers.

In his cell, the Albuquerque editor expressed himself as being confident of the outcome of the hearing before the higher court.

Will Continue His Course

He reiterated his intention of continuing his fight to drive from office District Judge David J. Leahy, before whom he has been tried and convicted twice within the last year. Mr. Magee declared he would continue his course, as mapped out in a statement appearing in his newspaper, the New Mexico State Tribune, yesterday, in which he further attacked Judge Leahy and announced his determination to see the fight through.

The statement, which appeared as a communication to the judge, declared that Magee did not consider his trial a properly constituted court and that he appeared only because Judge Leahy has invoked the law of the state to compel his appearance.

He also said that he stood mute and refused to plead or answer because he did not think it worth his while to continue spending his time or money in such "farical" or "fantastic" proceedings.

Judge Leahy should be driven from office, he declared, "because of his manifest unfitness for judicial position" and that he would continue the fight in the interests of public welfare and justice.

He further alleged that he had not been granted due process of law.

LAS VEGAS, N. M. (Special)—Carl C. Magee, editor of the New Mexico State Tribune of Albuquerque, held prisoner on a contempt of court charge despite a Governor's pardon, continues to write editorials from his cell. Mr. Magee yesterday called upon the press of the Nation to aid him in his struggle, which he claims is one in which "the right of newspapers to wield a pitting influence in public affairs is pitted against political corruption which would silence every attempt to expose it."

Ever since he followed a reporter's instinct and almost by chance uncovered the key situation which led to senatorial investigation into the oil leases at Teapot Dome, Mr. Magee has been the object of court action which has four times brought him conviction on charges of contempt for persisting in publishing facts which he felt the people of New Mexico and the Nation should know.

Fines amounting to \$4,000 and sentences aggregating a year in the penitentiary directed against the editor have been promptly remitted by the governor. On Thursday Mr. Magee was again found guilty of contempt of court by Judge David J. Leahy and given an indeterminate sentence of from three to six months in jail. The charge was centered around an editorial appearing in the Tribune on July 17 in which he referred to the alleged corruption of local courts and the methods by which public funds are disposed of by certain officials.

He was accompanied by Gov. James F. Hinkle when he arrived for trial, and as upon former occasions his sentence was immediately remitted. This time, however, the sheriff refused to recognize the pardon, declaring that the Governor had no authority to pardon an offense against the dignity of the court.

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Bathing Suits for August Vacationists

An important part of your vacation wardrobe—that is if you are to spend your holidays somewhere near the water. All-wool suits with tights attached. Natty, comfortable and good fitting—the choice of active swimmers. In black or brilliant colors. Some have attractive stripes around the bottom of the skirt. Good assortments at \$2.95 and \$3.95.

Soviet Buys Bank Shares to Get Chinese Railroad

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, July 24

THE Soviet Government is attempting to solve the diplomatic difficulty raised by the American and French protests to China about the latter's having handed over the Chinese Eastern Railways to the Soviet Union contrary to the rights reserved to the shareholders under the Washington Treaty, by buying a large block of shares in the Russo-Asiatic Bank, which formerly controlled the railway in question.

Such, at least, is the report current here, which the Russo-Asiatic Bank, on inquiry by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, today refused either to deny or confirm, while the Soviet Legation said it had heard nothing about it. The report adds that the sale was effected in Paris recently, that it concerned 49 per cent of the bank's issued capital, and that the purchase price was \$5,000,000 francs.

BIGOTRY THREATENS NEAR EAST SCHOOLS

Reaction in Persia and Turkey
Reported by New York Educator on Return

NEW YORK, July 24 (Special)—

Prof. Paul Monroe, director of the School of Education at Teachers' College, Columbia, who has just returned from a four months' survey of educational conditions in the Near East, during which he passed several weeks in Persia, resulted to the correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor that the attack on Maj. Robert W. Imrie, American Vice-Consul, last Friday, in Teheran, resulted indirectly from a reaction from the strong Liberal movement now going on in Persia as in all Muhammadan countries. Dr. Monroe said:

The mullahs and other Moslem religious leaders have started a counter-movement against the current of democratic thought. The religious feeling consequently runs very high, and when I was in Teheran I witnessed several incidents. Religious liberalism is proceeding so rapidly that the reaction cannot hope to overtake it. It rests on three things, especially in Persia, Turkey and Egypt: the birth of palpable political independence, the rapid inclusion of western culture, especially natural science, in everyday life and the strong movement toward political democracy. Persia had become a republic last year had not been for the possible reason of the possible complications, in which Persian leaders did not quite feel safe in separating church and state as was done in Turkey.

The vernacular press here declares that the Cabinet fully accepted Baron Shidzhe's program, which was framed in such terms as to satisfy both the army and the navy. The latter, always a powerful force in Persian diplomacy, long has desired to retain for Japan use the resources of northern Sakhalin, a territory which Japan had held, under occupation, for some time, pending preparation for the massacre of some 600 Japanese troops by citizens at Nikolayevsk on March 11 and 12, 1920, by Soviet forces.

Concessions Demanded

While officials decline to discuss the new policy the vernacular newspapers agree on its main outlines. They declare that it means "concessions" to Russia. It is indicated that the principal items in the new stand are that Russia shall apologize verbally for the Nikolayevsk massacre and shall grant long-term concessions to Japanese interests for mining and lumbering in Northern Sakhalin, but that claims for similar concessions in Siberia shall be waived; that a joint Russo-Japanese corporation shall be given the right to exploit the oil resources of Northern Sakhalin; that the provisions of the Portsmouth Treaty, which ended hostilities between Japan and tsarist Russia, shall be retained with a provision extending Japan's fishing rights in Siberian waters, and that the question of payment of debts contracted by the tsarist régime shall be left for settlement after conferences have been held with Great Britain and Italy.

The vernacular newspapers declare that if Russia accepts such terms Japan will cease her occupation of Northern Sakhalin, withdraw her troops before the end of October, and will grant recognition to the Soviet régime.

Turkey you see the full flood of ideas. The lawmakers in Constantinople have passed a law actually forbidding a woman any longer to veil her face. new laws have been passed during the past few months protecting rights to own property, and it is held that the head of the family should not be surprised at any time to see a law promulgated enforcing monogamy throughout Turkey. It is bound to come soon, for Turkey is in the midst of the greatest outburst of vitality the Moslem peoples have seen in generations.

Education is still primitive and there is still no really cultivated class of teachers. Consequently schools of teachers in Constantinople, modeled after the Ecole Normale in Paris, are splendid material. The former mission schools in Turkey are in a very untenable position, especially the English schools, all of which are in the hands of local officials, while other American schools, conducted just the same, may be unimportant.

Americans should know that the orders from Ankara to suppress Christian teaching in American schools are being generously interpreted by many local officials. A good many American educators in the Near East have begun to pluck up courage again and attempt to return to the good will of local teachers.

But the pride of the Turks has been roused, and so long as the present anarchy of decentralization continues, local officials will do about what they like.

LIVELY CONTESTS IN FOUR DISTRICTS

Candidates for Congress From Massachusetts, for the Most Part, Sure of Election

For the Republican nomination in Massachusetts for seats in the national House of Representatives in the Sixty-Ninth Congress, there probably will be what may be termed real contests in but four of the 16 districts. These districts, where more than one Republican is an aspirant for nomination by the Republicans for a seat in the lower house in the Congress, are the second, third, fourth and eighth and, unless the Republican leaders, who are anxious above all things to have harmony this year in the ranks of the President's party, are able to bring about understandings, brisk contests seem likely to eventuate.

In the first representative district in Massachusetts, Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, who has served this district in six congresses, is a candidate for renomination. The opposition to Representative Treadway, both within and without his party, has been practically negligible and his renomination and re-election seem practically assured.

Change in Second District

For the first time in 32 years the second district will have a new Representative. Frederick Huntington Gillett, Speaker of the House of Representatives in three congresses, is this year a candidate of the Republican Party for the United States Senate. Marie D. Graves, an attorney of Springfield, who is serving his second term in the state House of Representatives, is a candidate for the Republican nomination to follow Mr. Gillett.

George B. Churchill of Amherst, graduate of Amherst College and a professor in the college faculty, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the lower House in the Congress. He served in the state Senate, at least, of President Coolidge who regards graduation from Amherst as distinctly an asset.

William H. Peifer, former mayor of Northampton, the President's own home city, is thinking about entering the contest seeing an opportunity between Messrs. Churchill and Graves. Several times he unsuccessfully opposed Representative Gillett's candidacies.

In the Third District, Warren E. Tarbell of East Brookfield, former state Senator, is a most active candidate. Frank H. Foss of Fitchburg, chairman of the Republican state committee, is also a candidate for the place left vacant through the retirement of Calvin D. Paige of Southbridge. Friends of Senator Tarbell are making much over the fact that Mr. Foss is retaining his state chairmanship while presenting himself as a candidate for office. The state committee gave him permission so to do by a vote of 24 to 21.

Material Abundant

In the Fourth District, represented so long by Samuel E. Winslow of Worcester, former Mayor Peleg G. Holmes of Worcester, George E. Booth, formerly of the Worcester Gazette; Slater Washburn of Worcester, who has just served his first term as state Representative, and Senator Eben S. Draper of Hopkinton are all being considered by the Republicans of the district as available. Former Mayor Peter F. Sullivan of Worcester, a Democrat of state-wide reputation, now abroad, may enter the contest. The district is regarded as close. Mr. Winslow carrying it two years ago by only 3300 when over 60,000 votes were cast.

John Jacob Rogers of Lowell, Republican, will probably not have opposition for renomination in the Fifth District and the nomination goes far toward election in that stronghold of Republicanism.

The same may be said of A. Piatt Andrew of Gloucester, in the Sixth District. He is finishing his first term acceptably and his war record and service to the ex-service men stand him in good stead.

In the Seventh District, a usually Democratic stronghold, the bulk of the votes coming from Lawrence, Lynn, and Peabody, William P. Connery of Lynn, who followed the Democrat, Michael F. Phelan, also of Lynn, stands a better chance to succeed himself than any Republican to break in.

Dallinger Candidate

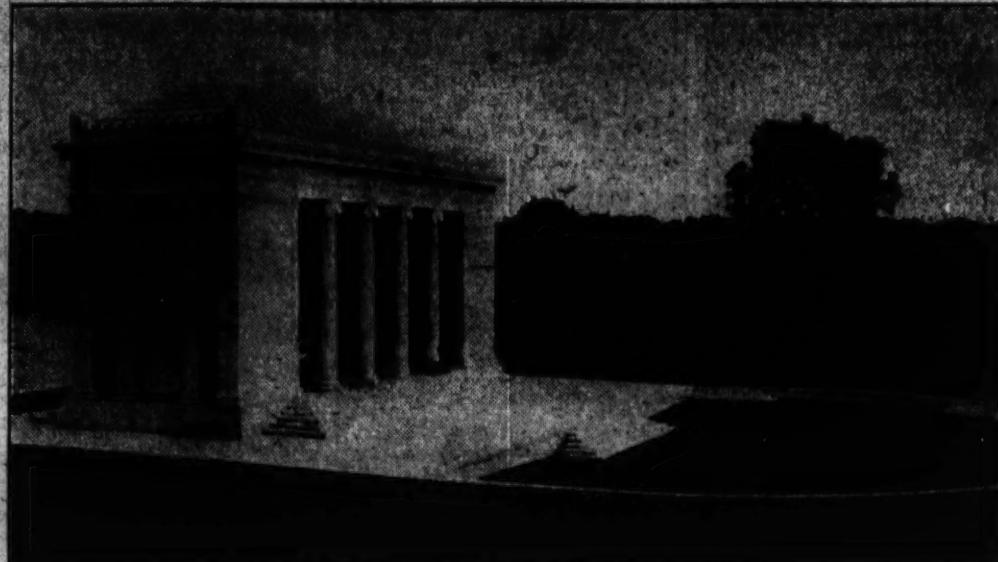
In the Eighth District, a Republican stronghold, Frederick W. Dallinger of Cambridge, where the bulk of the district's vote comes from, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate. Attorney Merrill Griswold of Cambridge, of the firm of Gaston, Snow, Saitontal & Hunt, a director in many strong business concerns, a Harvard man and now acting Mayor of Cambridge, in the absence of Mayor Edward W. Quinn, is an announced candidate for the Republican choice. Wilton B. Fay, former solicitor, Medford, and a man of many important business connections; Guy E. Healey, city collector of Medford and a member of Alewife Temple, the Shrine; and Harry J. Thayer of Wakefield, a delegate at the last Republican national convention, are all candidates.

Several months ago Miss Edna Lawrence Spencer said that she was a candidate for Representative.

In the ninth district, Charles L. Underhill of Somerville, who has had two terms in the lower house of the Congress, seeks a third. Henry L. Boutwell, who has just retired from the city solicitorship of Malden, is being urged—really urged—by many of his friends to be a candidate for the lower house. He is assured of formidable support in Malden, Everett and Chelsea. He has had experience in the State Legislature.

Peter F. Tague of Charlestown, a Democrat, has carried the tenth district five times despite the opposition of Martin M. Lomasney, Democratic district leader. He is a candidate for renomination by the Democrats. John J. Douglas of East Boston, former Senator Thomas F. Green of Charles-

A Shrine for Rhode Island Musicians



GIFT TO PROVIDENCE WILL BE DEDICATED BY STATE ARTISTS SEPT. 21.

TEMPLE OF MUSIC TO BE DEDICATED

Providence Park Is Site of Gift by William C. Benedict

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23 (Special)—An important musical event in Rhode Island will be the dedication at Roger Williams Park on Sept. 21 of the Temple of Music. This is a marble reproduction of a Grecian temple and is given as a shrine for musicians by William Curtis Benedict, a student and a devotee of music.

In the twelfth district, James A. Gallivan, who has had six terms, will ask another. John J. Carey, former Democratic state senator, will be a rival candidate in the primaries. A Republican candidate is mentioned and his friends are withholding their real efforts until some weeks later.

In the thirteenth district, Robert Luce of Waltham is faced with no opposition at present nor is he likely to be. There is little Democratic opposition in this district, Mr. Luce having none at all two years ago.

In the fourteenth district, Lt.-Col. Louis A. Frothingham of Easton, will undoubtedly be renominated and the chances of his re-election are bright, there being no Democratic opposition as yet.

In the fifteenth district, William S. Greene of Fall River, for 28 years a member of the Congress, a Republican, is a candidate for a fifteenth term. Today, however, Joseph W. Martin Jr. of North Attleboro announced his candidacy in this district.

In the sixteenth, Charles L. Gifford of Barnstable, former Senator and a member of the National House for one term, has no opposition of any moment as yet nor is any expected. The district is strongly Republican.

ton, D. C., in charge of the United States Hay Inspection Service.

The purpose of the conference was to determine whether the hay inspection service should be extended to Maine. It was agreed by the conference that a large enough volume of Maine hay was not now available to warrant the location of a federal agent here for inspection purposes.

To provide for the small but growing desire for inspection in Maine, it was arranged to send Fred Sturdevant from the New Bedford Markets to Augusta, Washington about Aug. 1, when he will take a three-weeks' training preparatory to qualifying as a federal licensed hay inspector. On his return Mr. Sturdevant will be able to issue certificates on Maine hay.

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Rubber Paving Said to Be Satisfactory

Use in Boston Found Thoroughly Successful

So far rubber paving is proving satisfactory. Joseph A. Rourke, public works commissioner of Boston, said today, in commenting on the patch of such paving that was laid early in May on the Northern Avenue Bridge by a concern in Racine, Wis. It is not costing the city anything, he explained, so the city can well afford to give it a good trial. The real test, he said, would come in the winter.

There seems to be little question about the wearing qualities of this sort of paving. The other day a freight car jumped the track and was dragged along over the rubber, doing very little damage to it.

The paving on the Northern Avenue Bridge is about 250 feet square. The blocks are six inches wide, a foot long and an inch thick and were covered with a tar preparation before they were nailed to the planking of the bridge.

Mr. Rourke said that if this experiment proves satisfactory it is quite possible that the city will consider laying rubber paving in many other places where quietness and lack of vibration is desired. In fact he would not wish to place any limit on where such blocks could be used, he said.

VARIETY OF TOPICS FOR BABSON SESSION

A wide range of topics from taxes, investments and business statistics to foreign affairs, traffic congestion at the town zoning, will be discussed at the 11th annual business conference at Babson Park, Wellesley, Mass., Aug. 4 to 15. Leaders in the fields of business and banking will address the gathering, and Fred C. Goss, president of the U. S. House of Representatives, will speak on "The Government as a Business Corporation." Owen D. Young, member of the Dawes Reparations Committee, will deliver a "Message to American Business Men," and Roger W. Babson, head of the Babson Institute, will give his "Outlook for 1925."

GILLETT OPENING CAMPAIGN ON CAPE

Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, Speaker of the national House of Representatives, began today his active campaign to win the Republican nomination for United States Senator in Massachusetts by speaking in Plymouth County. His first speech was before the Brockton Rotary Club at a luncheon at the Brockton Commercial Club.

This afternoon, the Speaker addressed Republican women from Wareham and surrounding towns, and tonight will be principal guest at the Old Colony Club, Plymouth.

Tomorrow and Saturday Mr. Gillett will speak in Barnstable and all of the other cape towns to Provincetown. He will also attend a reception at Hyannis tomorrow night. He will be at the Wianello Club on Sunday in Osterville.

MAINE WILL HAVE HAY INSPECTION

AUGUSTA, Me., July 24—Maine hay will receive better treatment in the markets of the country as the result of an agreement reached at a conference between Charles M. White of Augusta, chief of the Maine State Bureau of Markets, and K. B. Seeds of Washington.

Boston University Survey Shows Modern Children Better Spellers

Comparative Statistics Prove Grade School Pupils Now More Accurate Than Students of 1879

Nine-year-old school children today as a whole know better how to spell the word "which" than did the nine-year-olds of 1879, and the word "one" is clear sailing to about three times the number of children of that age as in earlier years. These are among the specific facts brought out as a result of a state-wide spelling contest carried on by the Boston University School of Education under the direction of Guy M. Wilson, professor of education.

A bulletin announcing the results of the test has just been prepared by Professor Wilson after months of work, part of which was done by Professor Wilson's classes in educational measurement. Preparations for the test, which was undertaken as a means of judging whether modern methods of teaching spelling were efficient, were started late last year, and early in January the list of towns and cities taking part was completed.

Figuring of the results was finished just before the end of the spring semester of the School of Education this year. Seventy-nine towns took part. Effective co-operation was given by the State Department of Education, and especially by Burr F. Jones, in charge of elementary instruction. Professor Wilson's statement declares further:

Since spelling is needed only in writing work and since few eighth grade pupils have written vocabularies above 5000 words, it seems unnecessary that the minimum list for grades

three to eight should go beyond 3000 words.

These words were selected on the basis of a class median of 75 words received in the first three grades.

Seventy-seven of the 78 towns finishing the contest were up to or above standard. The percentage of correct spelling for all towns was 58.7, standard 73.

Attention was called to the Norfolk County survey reported in the annual report of the State Board of Education for 1878-79, which made a comparison. But the words used for spelling in the survey when checked over were found not to be in harmony with present curricular standards. However, the words "which," "whose," and "one" were used. Nine-year-olds in 1879 averaged 59.0, while the word "which" was 76.0. On the word "whose" in 1879 the average was 54.2; this year, 66.0. On the word "one" in 1879 the average was 52.0; this year, 79.4.

The children are spelling better today because attention is being directed to the subject. Referring to this year's contest it appears that in general those towns did best which had the most advanced schools.

The Democrats blocked all attempts to get the year's appropriation bill through the Legislature, demanding that consideration be given first to a bill for a referendum on a constitutional convention.

Checks totaling \$45,000 were paid to 440 employees on the state pay roll. This covers the Judge's requirements of the employees and is the third payment of this kind. A total of \$147,130.35 has been paid out from the fund, which is a loan to the State Treasury to cover immediate financial needs.

FARM PRODUCTION CONTINUES STRONG

State Bulletin Finds Agricultural Interests Increasingly Stable

Although there is an evident over-production of farm products, agriculture is curtailed but little, according to the division of information of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture at the State House in Boston. A careful survey of present conditions by farmers, and a study of the labor and production costs to ascertain their relation to previous periods like the present one, is urged. A bulletin, just issued by the department, says in part:

Dealing with percentages unless one is sure of the base upon which the percentages are founded is liable to give misleading results. It is a well-established mathematical fact that the abstract numbers of a series do not make four unless each two represent the same kind of units. Sometimes, unfortunately, these index numbers are being confused with percentages. Sometimes, unfortunately, these index numbers are being confused with percentages. These figures even though they are not strictly comparable show clearly that in 1924 the prices of farm labor have advanced relatively more than farm products. Farm community prices have declined more than farm coastwise prices; and that the purchasing power of farm products is at a low comparative level. Any method, even with carefully weighted bases, which depends upon direct comparison of prices gives at the best only a partial and unsatisfactory view. So much of many farm incomes goes for interest and for taxes that the farm man is in financial stress less interested in the prices of things he buys than in the amount of their taxes and interest. They can go to a large extent without buying, but they must meet taxes and interest or go under.

Just as it has been said that the tariff on imported goods is a local question, so it is even more truly a local question that an agricultural depression now on is an individual matter. The effect on the industry is not as severe as upon the individual. When because of deflation a man loses his savings the property passes to another individual who may better keep on using it about as well even better than the former owner. On the other hand, the ill repute thus engendered tends to check progress. Such projects as advanced registry work, the underdraining and liming of soils, etc., which prior to the war were making rapid progress are checked. These results are serious but as they are distributed over a long series of years when they begin to take place, they are not conspicuous on agriculture as a whole. An immediate result is a reduction in the number of agricultural workers. This, because of longer hours, is accompanied by an increase in the output of the individual worker and only slowly in a diminished output.

The striking immediate effect is on the individual. Thousands of thrifty individuals have lost their lifetime savings through no direct fault of their own, and other thousands have acquired ownership of the property. Young men who embarked in agriculture have lost their savings when prices were at their peak have often been forced out of their newly acquired homes and business. And they have been forced to turn or return to the city. In 1923 the number of persons who went from the farm to the city netted over 1,000,000 individuals.

With a drop in farm prices of the product of the farm, the amount of hired help is reduced. Farmers themselves work longer hours, cutting down the unproductive things which tend to upkeep, but not to direct money return, and members of the family increase the amount of farm work which they themselves perform.

With a drop in price, the farmer must produce more units to meet the fixed charges. The manufacturer who depends upon a large number of paid operatives when faced by a selling price below cost production usually closes down. This produces a shortage and prices before long recover, and the plant is started up again.

While it is probably true that many farmers are a whole month behind in their production, curtailed, the farmer is primarily concerned with his own individual livelihood. The average eastern farm is a two-man proposition. Of this labor the farmer supplies one-half himself, his family a fourth. Even though the farmer has along without hired help, the extra time he and his family devote to the work goes a long way toward replacing the one-fourth represented by the formerly employed hired help. And farm production goes on at as high a rate as is practicable with increased effort and economy by the farmer and his family.

The recent removals of the George B. Leavitt Company, and the Slipper City Shoe Company, both of this city, to Farmington, N. H., were also prompted by these inducements. The country towns in many instances are said to offer added attractions of tax exemption and free factory space.

BANK LOAN PAYS STATE EMPLOYEES

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 24 (Special)—Payment of employees of Rhode Island state departments were made today from the fund held by 24 banks and trust companies when the state government ceased to function because of the Democratic filibuster in the Senate, which ended suddenly a month ago.

The Democrats blocked all attempts to get the year's appropriation bill through the Legislature, demanding that consideration be given first to a bill for a referendum on a constitutional convention.

Checks totaling \$45,000 were paid to 440 employees on the state pay roll. This covers the Judge's requirements of the employees and is the third payment of this kind. A total of \$147,130.35 has been paid out from the fund, which is a loan to the State Treasury to cover immediate financial needs.

In Full Regalia



PRIVATE FRANK KELLEY
He is a Member of Battery G, First Corps of Cadets, Which Gave Full Dress Drill at Fort Devens.

CADETS CONDUCT FORMAL PARADE

Many Visitors Watch Demonstration at Camp Terry

FORT TERRY, N. Y., July 24 (Special)—Yesterday was Veterans' Day at the camp of the First Corps of Cadets here on Plum Island, and a large group of veterans arrived from Boston on the special boat, escorted by both airplanes and submarines. The feature of the day's program was the exhibition drill by "G" battery, in command of Paul H. Prists, captain, who were put aside for olive drab in the old dress uniform of the corps during the war, immediately after the end of the war.

Representatives of several Boston newspapers pledged co-operation and support to the movement to "put New England on the map, commercially speaking." Labor unions also are interested in the proposal, it was said.

The women of New England are behind the movement as a solid, organized body, according to Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird. The movement is important to women, she said, and they were organized so well that their support really meant something. She suggested a list of the most important New England manufacturers and products to be drawn up for the women, so that they might know what was made in New England and where to buy it.

Mr. Lawrence opened the meeting by a short explanation of what "New England Week" meant. He said:

New England Week is an unpaid movement seeking to sell New England to the New Englander. There is to be no price cutting or reduction in methods of distribution, no competition through shows, no competition that would draw the purchasing of one community to another.

NEW ENGLAND WEEK TO AID ALL TRADES

ISOLATION ATTITUDE IS DECLARED FUTILE

Prof. Irving Fisher Says Events Have Left Irreconcilables "High and Dry"

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., July 24.—The peace plan sponsored by The Christian Science Monitor, calling for the conscription of wealth equal to that of labor and man-power for a profitless war in times of national emergency, expresses a fundamental and added observation during the last five months enables me to reinforce what I have said about it," Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale economist, told a representative of the Monitor yesterday. He continued:

It is being widely recognized that to take a position of isolation is a great necessity. While strong for the absolute necessities of a league of nations and world court, the Monitor plan is a step in the right direction and the thorough publicity it has received is in refreshing contrast to the League-slanders' propagandas, and the curious silence of those irreconcilables who have been supporting Senator Hiram Johnson, who has declined to debate against me in the forum on the League issue.

Truthful Publicity Called For

It seems a pity that the real truth about the nature and operations of the League cannot be set forth as dispassionately and impartially as had been the Monitor plan. Last week I addressed the Commonwealth Club of California on European stabilization and the necessity for a league of nations to effect it fully.

Several newspapers carried my speech in print, only an inch space or nothing was allowed in San Francisco papers. It is this surprising journalistic cloture on certain public questions that constitutes a singularly striking anomaly in America today, the tendency to exchange and subvert educational processes of free truth telling for negative propaganda, truth telling for falsehood.

And propaganda, defined as trying to put something over that is false, is more sinister, when bland silence is maintained under the affected assumption that the League of Nations is a dead issue than is the case when open denunciation and misrepresentation of it are resorted to.

Keen disappointment is expressed among League sponsors here over Senator Johnson's refusal to debate with Professor Fisher.

Telegram to Hiram Johnson

"I believe," Professor Fisher wired Mr. Johnson, "the objections you found to the League four years ago have been answered by events and I find the public desirous of reviewing these objections in the light of history." Mr. Johnson is said to have declined on the basis of the "inflexible rule" he has set for himself.

Professor Fisher comments as follows:

This silence of the isolationists is very significant. They have nothing to say and Senator Johnson is no exception to the rule among the 11 of them. They must realize that what they did say four or five years ago has all been wiped out by the record of the League of Nations. The Court has honored their silence. They know the less they say the better; they refuse to debate the subject and seek shelter

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Louis E. Bokram, Cleveland, O. William F. Bokram, Cleveland, O. Mrs. K. E. Krueger, Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Louis Fischer, Cleveland, O. F. W. Fischer, Cleveland, O. George F. Miller, Cleveland, O. Mrs. Minnie Troth Dougherty, Philadelphia, Pa. Winfield B. Dougherty, Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. R. L. Dugay, Newburgh, N. Y. Mrs. Daisy B. Norrel, Memphis, Tenn. Miss Muriel E. Neal, Indianapolis, Ind. Florence Idi Kapferer, Cleveland, O. Mrs. Florence F. Parker, New York City, F. J. England, Baltimore, Md. George E. Huriburg, Syracuse, N. Y. Miss Cora Sears, Chicago, Ill. Louis E. Bokram, Cleveland, O. Mrs. Ralph E. Quive, San Francisco, Calif. Fred T. Miller, Cleveland, O. Mrs. Alice C. Miller, Cleveland, O. Mrs. Lillian C. Harvie, Natick, Mass. Miss Evelyn H. Hurd, Cleveland, O. Mrs. E. H. Hurd, Cleveland, O. Harry W. Dougherty, Bridgeport, Conn. Mrs. Paul Bradon, Los Angeles, Calif. Mrs. William H. Howell, Melrose, Mass. A. C. Chaffey, New York City, A. H. Hurd, Cleveland, O. Mrs. Lena O. Woodburn, Lake City, Fla. Mrs. G. B. Boesel, Buffalo, N. Y. H. C. Holland, Pasadena, Calif. Mrs. Marion A. Severeance, Claremont, N. H. Arthur Henry Swank, Fremont, O. Harold Hoffmann, Weehawken, N. J. Mrs. Martha B. Watkins, Bridgeport, Conn. Grace Campbell, New Rochelle, N. Y. Frances Stannard, Norwalk, Conn. Miss Vera Thompson, Haddondale, N. H. Dorothy G. Sornberger, Washington, D. C. Miss Vera L. Connolly, New York City. Mrs. H. A. Pibees, Covington, Que.

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SOUTH
NORWOOD
OHIO
FIFTH AT VINE
CINCINNATI
Amesbury

No League Appeal Planned by Japan

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Several newspapers carried my speech in print, only an inch space or nothing was allowed in San Francisco papers. It is this surprising journalistic cloture on certain public questions that constitutes a singularly striking anomaly in America today, the tendency to exchange and subvert educational processes of free truth telling for falsehood.

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Fijians Bring Gift of Shark's Teeth to King

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—JAPAN will make an appeal to the League of Nations against the recent exclusion set according to Tadao Okuma, special commissioner to the League at Geneva, and secretary of the League of Nations Association of Japan, who has arrived here from Japan.

"Our Government is silent on the immigration question and will do nothing at Geneva in connection with it," he said.

behind the old assertion, a falsehood, that the American people gave a verdict against the League in 1920 so that the question is settled. Today they represent no policy or person except themselves—a bitter task it is performing.

No effort whatever was made by these irreconcilables to push the League with reservations. This shows that their previous offer to do so was insincere, merely a hurdle so that Mr. Wilson would not jump over it, thereby shifting the responsibility to him for the defeat. There is a chapter of the war not yet told.

President Coolidge by his repudiation of the League, Peper and Lodge plan for a different world court has left the irreconcilables high and dry, after their five years of futile obstruction.

It may be that the inertia of old political habits is a sufficient explanation of the political necessity to discredit Mr. Wilson, necessity which carried with it the further necessity to discard the League of Nations. With both political parties declaring against isolation, and in favor of the World Court, these men who blocked an honorable settlement and a war and who abhorred European democratization, including the Ruhr disaster, will gradually find themselves out of joint with the times. Peace plans, local and international, will go forward under the impelling necessity for their necessity.

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RATU VELI
RATU RABIC
Special Press
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Special Press
RATU RABIC
Chieftain of the Nephew of Sakomo, Who Ceded Islands to Great Britain Half a Century Ago.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Rome

Rome, July 24

Special Correspondence

TO ONE Endeavoring to chronicle political happenings in Rome there seems each week to be more and more to set down. The recent political crisis has certainly had the advantage of clearing many things, but above all it has shown that the Fascist Government will not resign without a sturdy fight and that the Opposition—which, on this occasion has presented, as was expected, a united front—will never attempt to remove the Government from office by a counter-revolution or by the use of force. It will not, however, make things easy for the Prime Minister, his ministers and his party, and will endeavor to

FIRE ALARM STATION CORNER STONE LAID

Ceremonies Observed at Fenway Site of Boston's \$300,000 Municipal Project

The corner stone of Boston's new \$300,000 fire alarm station at the Westland Avenue entrance to the Fenway was laid this afternoon. State and city officials, insurance representatives and invited guests were present at the ceremony. Theodore A. Glynn, fire commissioner, presided and James M. Curley, Mayor, delivered the principal address, while a band of the traffic division of the police department furnished music.

The erection of a fire alarm station in Boston's beautiful parkway was a thought to which many, at least for a time, were unable to reconcile themselves. The anomaly of its supposedly grim presence amid the quiet dignity of educational institutions and museums, not to mention the tranquillity of the environs, was a matter of discussion—of debate—at one time quite lively.

An Attractive Structure
The new fire alarm station will be, according to the architects, an exceedingly attractive structure, in line with the harmonious development of the district. It will be just another structure of poise and dignity like Simmons College, the Art Museum, and a score of other buildings in the vicinity. The station will do its work efficiently and quietly, and moreover, be a fire alarm station. Of course, it is highly technical—such an establishment both in construction and function. One may as well think of it as sort of headquarters of wires and automatic devices which make adequate protection from fire something to be counted on.

The advantage to the fire department of a station somewhat isolated, as this one will be, is obvious. The likelihood of its being put out of commission by fire is remote if not quite impossible. This is not true of the present station, nor is it true of stations in most other cities, although there is a tendency now to take advantage of the better protection the open spaces offer. The present station, in Bristol Street, is in the heart of the lumber district.

Construction of a fire alarm station in the Fenway also emphasizes the growth of diversified establishments in that district. It is coming to be quite cosmopolitan in the matter of its interests and pursuits.

The fire alarm station is the second municipal enterprise to establish itself in the Fenway and is taken by some to mark a gradual semicommercial shift toward this beauty spot. As an evidence of this they point to the taking over by the city of one of the finest apartment houses in the vicinity for the Girls' Trade School. This building is across the street from the station.

The corner stone ceremony today was really the celebration of the realization of the dreams of Boston fire commissioners for the last 20 years. In spite of the up-to-date equipment of the old station its inadequacy in other ways has always been felt.

Architects' Description

According to O'Connell & Shaw, the architects, the station will be one story, 35 feet in height, 125 by 75 feet in size, and of Indiana limestone with a percentage of Ohio sandstone introduced for color. The \$300,000 remainder of the appropriation of \$500,000 granted by the Legislature will be used for the new station equipment, and the laying of the new conduits and cables. The new equipment will be an exact replica of the former equipment which will be used as a reserve in case the new station is incapacitated. Every possible means has been taken to speed the work toward its expected completion in December. The walls are now up to the first-story windows.

The station will be "the largest and best equipped building of its kind in the world," according to Fire and Water, as it has anticipated the advance in the telegraphing of the alarms by new electrical inventions. The building has been built larger than is necessary at present so that it may accommodate any of the suburbs that may become a part of the city of Boston in later years.

Hayward Murphy, Commissioner of Detroit, who recently visited this city and viewed the plans and location, is reported to have made plans in his own city for a much similar structure in its park system.

NO ALIENS ABOARD STEAMER SAMARIA

Although the Cunard Line steamer Samaria, which is due in Boston late Sunday or early Monday from Liverpool and Queenstown was expected to bring a substantial number of aliens under the new quota for the current fiscal year, the passenger list includes no immigrants, according to advices received here today at the local office. The vessel is bringing 40 first-class passengers, 53 second-class, and 43 in the third class, in addition to 143 passengers for New York, to which port the vessel will proceed from Boston.

The Samaria will return from New York to Boston in time to sail from this port on Aug. 7. Prominent persons returning on board the Samaria include Elihu Thompson, one of the founders of the General Electric Company, and Mrs. Thompson, Miss Susan C. Amory of Marlborough Street and Augustus Thorndike of Commonwealth Avenue and Mrs. Thorndike, and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Crocker.

GATHERING OF 94TH DIVISION

CAMP DEVENS, Mass., July 24 (Special)—Plans for the gathering of the 94th division, made up of Massachusetts men, were discussed today by the officers now under a special course of training here, and Maj. S. F. Hawkins, division adjutant, outlined the program for the men on Mobilization Day, Sept. 12. Troops will be assembled in small units, generally the company, at a suitable place in each district, after the reserve officers in command has arranged for theoretical lectures and practical drawing of supplies, and has established relations with civilian officials in the community.



New Fire Alarm Station in Fenway

Corner Stone for Building in Foreground Was Laid Today. The Museum of Fine Arts is at Left, Fenway Court in Middle Background With Simmons College Nearer to Right. The Photograph Was Taken From Roof of Girls' Trade School.

"FARMERS' WEEK" TO BEGIN MONDAY

Important Sessions to Be Held at Connecticut College

HARTFORD, Conn., July 24 (Special)—What are looked upon as the most important meetings of the year for the farmers of the state will take place next week at the Connecticut Agricultural College when "Farmers' Week" will be observed, beginning Monday.

Thousands of farmers are expected to attend and some of the leading specialists on farm and home topics in the United States will speak during the week. There will be numerous group meetings at which farmers will be afforded an opportunity to discuss their own problems. A special women's program has also been arranged which will include discussions by experts on home topics.

An important feature of the week will be a conference of rural religious workers at Storrs Church. "What can we do to help young people in the country" will be the topic for discussion. The Rev. Donald Rochester of Southbury will speak on "The Use of Motion Pictures;" Miss Elizabeth Rogers of the Hartford County Y. W. C. A. will discuss "The Village Girl and Her Future." J. L. Hypes, associate professor of agricultural education at the Connecticut Agricultural College, will offer suggestions gained from an industrial and social survey of a typical rural community. "Our Country Boys" will be the subject of a paper by the Rev. Elmer T. Thienes of the Hartford County Y. M. C. A.

The station will be the subject of a paper by the Rev. C. K. Graham of the Hartford County Y. M. C. A. Among the features of the farmers' program will be an address on the International Congress of Beekeepers by Professor L. B. Crandall; a paper on "The World's Poultry Congress and Poultry Conditions in Europe" by Prof. W. F. Kirkpatrick; a discussion of "The World Is Our Poultry Market," by Prof. C. K. Graham; a paper on "Should Poultry in Connecticut Increase or Decrease in the Next Five Years," by Prof. L. G. Davis; an address on "Good Roads and the Public" by Malcolm D. Rudd, deputy motor vehicle commissioner; a discussion of "Rural Tax Problems" by W. H. Blodgett, state tax commissioner; and an address by Hiram Bingham, Lieutenant-Governor.

RECOUNT IN MAINE NEARS COMPLETION

New Hampshire to Memorialize
Frank W. Rollins

WARNER, N. H., July 24 (Special)—A ceremony of unusual interest is planned for July 31 on the top of Kearsarge Mountain when the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests will dedicate a bronze tablet in tribute to Frank W. Rollins, who was Governor of New Hampshire 25 years ago and the founder of the society.

Members of the society and a party of prominent citizens will ascend the mountain from both the Warner side and the New London side, and the tablet will be placed on a boulder near the summit. The tablet will read:

This reservation of 521 acres, extending to the summit of Kearsarge Mountain, is established by the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests as a memorial to Frank W. Rollins, Governor of New Hampshire 1899-1901, founder of the society in 1901 and 15 years its first president.

Ralph O. Brewster, state Senator, who was defeated for the nomination on the face of the official returns, today filed affidavits from election officials in Derry in refutation of charges of irregularities made by Frank G. Farrington, state Senator, to whom a certificate of nomination has been granted.

STATE PAYES FOR GAS

The Governor's council has decided to accept the recommendation of Homer Loring, chairman of the state commission on administration and finance that allowances to state employees for gasoline used by them in their private cars while on state business be limited to six or eight cents a mile depending on the type of car used.

The council voted to allow eight cents a mile for small cars and ten cents a mile for all others.

UNION "FRICTION" INVESTIGATED

The Boston Car Men's Union has suspended all meetings until the executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railroad Employees pass judgment on a meeting in Duxbury Aug. 4, on the question of "friction and dissension" within the ranks of the Boston organization.

BIG ANDROSCOGGIN WATER-POWER DEAL IS REPORTED NEAR

LEWISTON, Me., July 24 (Special)

—For a long time the Central Maine Power Company has been dickering with the Union Water Power Company of Lewiston for the sale by the latter of the water-power privilege at Clarks Rips, a few miles above this city. This property is an undeveloped power privilege owned by the Union Water Power Company and is capable of developing 24,000 horsepower under its full head.

The original offer by the Central Maine Power Company for the Clarks Rips privilege was \$600,000, but the treasurer of the Hill Mill was not satisfied with the prevailing belief that the property could develop only 10,000 horsepower, and had an engineering survey made. The result was the discovery of 24,000 horsepower, so the offer of \$600,000 was turned down and the power company was given an option on the undeveloped property at \$900,000.

It is now understood that the Central Maine Company has decided to exercise this option, which has been extended three times, and that they will take over the Clarks Rips property at \$900,000.

This purchase money will go to the Union Water Power Company, which in turn is owned by the Bates, Hill, Continental & Androscoggin mills and the Lewiston Bleachery. This money may be used for the further development of the Androscoggin River—said to be the best controlled river in the United States.

FOREST SOCIETY HONORS FOUNDER

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ELEVATED SERVICE CHANGE

Beginning next Sunday morning the tube and tunnel night service of the Boston Elevated Railway will be extended to 4:30 a.m.

The executive board of the Boston Elevated Railway has decided that instead of rapid transit trains ceasing at midnight they will continue until 1:15 a.m.

NEW WAGE BOARD TO MEET TONIGHT

Combines Work of Old Boards
on Canning and Confectionery

The membership of the new wage board for canning and preserving and minor lines of confectionery has just been completed by the Minimum Wage Commission. The first meeting of the board will be held at the State House tonight at 7:30 o'clock.

This board will combine the work

of the former wage boards for canning and preserving and minor lines of confectionery and miscellaneous food preparations.

Joseph Taylor, former chairman of the wage board for minor lines of confectionery, will serve as chairman for the new board.

The other representatives of the public are Mrs. Walter B. Hosley, Waban, and N. W. Gifford, East Boston.

The representatives of the employers are Fred Bennett, Stickney & Poor Company; Chaney N. Hall, Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company, Ltd.; H. R. Horton, United Candy Company; Frank L. Miller; the Three Millers Company; L. H. Larue, Joseph Middleby Jr. Inc., and L. E. Whipple, the Whipple Company.

The representatives of employees are Mrs. Della Dillon, Miss Anita L. Webb and Mrs. Susan G. Hale of Boston; Mrs. Isabelle G. McNulty and Mrs. Catherine Rogers of Somerville; and Mrs. Mary B. Silva of Gloucester.

The purpose of the commission in establishing one wage board for the two branches of the industry is to secure a single decree for the occupation.

At the present time there are two decrees in effect, one for canning and preserving establishments with a minimum rate of \$1 a week; one for establishments manufacturing minor lines of confectionery and miscellaneous food preparations with a minimum rate of \$12 a week.

Two other wage boards are in process of formation at the present time, which is to combine the work of the former wage boards for retail and board for bread and bakery products, wholesale millinery, and the wage

the first board to be established for this occupation.

Members of the society and a party of prominent citizens will ascend the mountain from both the Warner side and the New London side, and the tablet will be placed on a boulder near the summit. The tablet will read:

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RAILROADS ASKED TO SAVE ANIMALS BY ANTI-VIVISECTIONIST

Combines Work of Old Boards
on Canning and Confectionery

Hugh R. Gwynn of Baltimore, prominent worker of the Maryland Anti-Vivisection Society spoke yesterday at the home of Mrs. Charles Greeley Cunningham of Brookline denouncing cruelty to animals in transportation. He also feels that greater care should be exerted in all parts of the country to reduce the probability of having the mills shut down.

This was the ultimatum issued today by H. N. Slater, president of the Slater Mills.

The mills are to be closed from Aug. 16 to Sept. 2 during which time electric power of the plant will be completed, and if at the end of that time an agreement has not been reached the mills will not reopen and 1300 or more employees will be thrown out of work indefinitely, the president said.

The Anti-Vivisection Society of Maryland has been growing rapidly and is about to open a home for itself.

MAINE GOVERNOR
CITES TAX DROP

Receipts From Inheritances Show
\$561,765 Decrease

AUGUSTA, Me., July 24 (Special)

—When the last Legislature was in session, the Financial Committee estimated that the inheritance taxes would amount to \$325,000 per year, and appropriations were based on these expected receipts," says Percival P. Baxter, Governor, in commenting upon the falling off of inheritance taxes in Maine. "At the time, however, I thought that the committee was too hopeful and protested against making appropriations upon such an insecure financial basis." He concluded:

I estimated the receipts from this source as \$550,000, and, as a matter of fact, the receipts for the fiscal year that has just closed, June 30, 1924, were \$567,655.

The Legislature apparently based its hope upon the receipts for the fiscal year 1923, which were \$1,119,219.32, but those of us who understand know that certain unusual conditions were responsible for that sum.

The year that has just closed has brought in \$561,765 less than previous, or \$27,546 less than the legislative estimate. It has been difficult to carry on the State's affairs on account of this shrinkage of revenue, for which, of course, no one is responsible.

Vacation-Study Conferences Teach Women World Problems

**Y. W. C. A. Sponsors Camp Discussions Among 10,000
Throughout Nation to Develop Constructive Interest**

By MARJORIE SHULER

NEW YORK, July 23 (Special)—A lake, a bit of woods, and a circle of factory girls or home women in middy blouses and knickers discussing immigration, the proposed equal rights amendment, whether married women ought to work outside the home, and what is behind the carefree mask of youth today—this is the sort of vacation which the Young Women's Christian Association is bringing to 10,000 women from California to Maine. Not all of those attending the 37 conferences during July and August throughout the country are industrial workers. Some are drawn from homes, some from business, some from the Girl Reserves. But all are learning that the best kind of a vacation provides not only pleasant memories but new ideas.

The so-called indifference of women to legislation is being attacked in a practical way at the conferences, round-table discussions are being arranged on the need for all citizens to vote, and on various phases of proposed federal legislation. A legislative referee is appointed at each conference to take a straw vote on the federal Child Labor Amendment, the proposed federal department of education, the proposed equal rights amendment, uniform marriage and divorce laws, specific legislation to remedy legal discriminations against women, the minimum wage and immigration.

In this way the association is encouraging general interest in public questions, and it also is getting a cross-section of opinion from its own members so that its endorsements will not be of the "rubber stamp" variety but really will represent the majority views of its constituency. Pamphlets containing questions and answers on the League of Nations are features of the conferences in view of the fact that the association at its last convention unqualifiedly endorsed the League and urged its 500,000 membership to keep well informed on the issue.

Religious Point of View

In such ways the conferences, religious in purpose and origin, are bringing the attention of the 10,000 attendants to bear upon world affairs, racial, social and legislative problems, especially in their religious aspects. Reports are beginning to come into the national headquarters in New York showing the attitude of the conferences upon some of these questions. Married women in industry and the foreigner in industry chiefly occupied the attention of the industrial conferences at Dewey Lake, Mich., and Central Valley, N. Y.

Married women in industry work a hardship upon the unmarried women who are self-supporting, in the opinion of the conferences. Married women in industry are on the increase, declared the conferences, chiefly because of small wages paid husbands, dependent relatives, children to be educated, desire for personal development or savings, and dislike of housework.

Is it possible that youth's inexperience is a mask, after all, is being asked at the conferences, and a general course of study has been prepared for all the groups along the lines of three predominating youth movements, which the course terms "the dull rebellion group, or the young institutionalists, the fling group, or the young barbarians, and the constructive thinking group, or the young progressives."

Youth is not as happy and careless as it would have us believe," declares this course, and it places the responsibility for part of youth's bewilderment upon the fact that home and religious training heretofore have thrown emphasis upon the dangers rather than upon the securities of living.

Money trails for women are being learned at the conferences, along with the trails which lead up the mountains and around the lakes, where the vacations are taking place. This course is based upon the fact that from 50 to 75 cents of every dollar spent in the United States passes through the hands of woman buyers, and it attempts to make women more intelligent about household buying and to bring to their attention the re-

Hook's Hairdressing Shoppe
The New Shingle Bob and Marcelling
are our specialty
Our Motto Is Cleanliness.
We aim to satisfy.
Call Lwd. 2564 for appointments.
11739 Detroit Ave., Lakewood, Ohio

Immaculate Laundering
Is as essential as correct selection
of clothes, to the carefully dressed
man or woman
Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.
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**Cleveland
Ice Cream**

—ASK YOUR NEAREST DEALER—
TRY IT—WE KNOW YOU'LL LIKE IT

CLEVELAND ICE CREAM CO.,
West 47th and Train Ave., Cleveland
Phone—MELROSE 280

LABOR PARTY HOLDS BALANCE OF POWER IN SOUTH AFRICA

**Transfer of Its 18 Votes to the Side of the Opposition
Would Lead to Fall of Hertzog Government**

CAPE TOWN, June 24 (Special Correspondence)—In the new South African Parliament, which will soon meet, it is safe to say that the balance of parties will be held by Labor; while nominally in coalition with the Nationalists, a transference of their 18 votes to the Opposition would mean the end of the Hertzog Government.

When the Great War began he was one of the first to enlist, and was second in command of the Rand Rifles in the campaign in German South-West Africa. In 1918 he was again in England, touring the country on behalf of the Labor candidates at the general election.

A strenuous politician of strong convictions and notable ability, Colonel Creswell has always been a subject of considerable interest, not unmixed with a mild exasperation on the part of his opponents. His efforts to extend white labor on the mines at the expense of native labor, and his insistence upon a white South Africa have been regarded as an impossible idea.

With Colonel Creswell as its leader it seems certain that the Labor Party of South Africa will be sound on the mines.

He resigned his position as mine manager and returned to England in the 1906 general election on behalf of the Liberal Party, the election which brought the Liberals back to power with an overwhelming majority. With his appetite whetted by this political adventure, Creswell returned to South Africa, joined the Labor Party, and became the accepted leader in Parliament. An able and fearless debater, he has not hesitated to attack in frank and dangerous fashion. This frankness brought him to jail in January, 1914, when he was sentenced to one

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Y. W. C. A. Conference—Campers Combine Study and Play in Vacation



© E. J. Hardcastle

Upper Left—Blazing a Trail Through the Maine Forests Near Camp Paqua.

Upper Right—Conference Leaders vs. Delegates for Camp Championship.

Lower—Hikers Halt for Lunch.



© E. J. Hardcastle



© Y. W. C. A. Photo Service

IMMIGRANT COLONIES TURN TO CANADA FOR PERMANENT HOMES

LONDON, Ont., July 19 (Special Correspondence)—Dutch, Armenian and Scottish agents, announce thousands of their countrymen are ready to come to Canada if a preliminary survey of conditions is satisfactory.

Of the Hollander, 10,000 came to the country last spring.

More are expected next spring, the Canadian Government is seeking to attract more

settlers of the same class as those who recently arrived.

A party of Scottish editors, after visiting Scottish colonies in Ontario, have announced they will report favorably to the people at home, and many Scottish settlers may be ex-

pecting. Some 1000 Armenians will be settled in a colony near London. The quota admissible to the United States is only 120.

Paul Roman and Simon Zwann, two Dutch investigators recently here, state more than 10,000 of their countrymen will come to Canada in 1925.

The Canadian Government, they stated, is carrying on an intensive campaign in Holland to obtain settlers. The Dutch are looking to the American continent as their one great hope of relief from congested conditions in the homeland, Holland being the most densely populated country in the civilized world.

The Lindner Co.

Euclid Ave. at Fourteenth St.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Silk Gloves, \$1.50 and \$2

Group at \$1.50—Fine Milanese

silk, with plain turn-back cuffs in

contrasting shades. Group at \$2—

Dainty silk gloves with embroidered

turn-back cuffs, or with plain

contrasting cuffs an embroidered

backs.

Bathing Suits, \$5

Very special lot of Bathing Suits from a

well-known maker, California style, with

or without belts. in Navy, Black, and

Navy and Black with contrasting colors.

AMERICANS DECIDE ON WAR TABLETS

No. "Gettysburg" for French
Fields, Authorities Declare

PARIS, July 24 (AP)—The members of the American war monument commission are agreed that American monuments abroad shall be limited to those approved by the American Government and shall be for the memory of the fallen and not for the glory of individual divisions or commands. They have agreed informally that from the point of view of memorials the American battlefields abroad shall not take on the aspect of Gettysburg.

The commission has nearly finished its work in Europe and the members are dispersing with the intention of meeting in Washington for the preparation of their report which will be made directly to President Coolidge.

The general impression among the members is that the cemeteries should be made as beautiful as possible by everything that landscape gardening can furnish without overfeaturing monuments or memorial structures.

The commission has traveled since July 1 through all of the American battlefields and battle cemeteries in France. General Pershing, Captain R. G. Woodside, commander-in-chief of the American Veterans of Foreign Wars, and several other members of the commission are sailing for home from Cherbourg on the George Washington.

Maj. Slater Washburn of Worcester, Mass., in the name of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, laid a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier.

The Kinney & Levan Co.

Announces the
Down Stairs Store

A New Section for Moderately Priced Merchandise

At the foot of the Grand Stairway a new section makes its bow to thrifty buyers. Moderately priced Dinnerware, Earthenware Bowls, Decorative, Table and Cooking Glassware, and in addition many new and attractive items that we have never before shown.

The opening day features such reasonable articles as canning and preserving supplies. Gray and white enamel kitchen utensils are remarkably low in price, quality considered.

All numbers are in addition to those carried in the main store and cannot be duplicated in any other section of the store.

Mail and Phone Orders Promptly
Filled. Pros. 1920

Euclid at Fourteenth
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In July

Sports Apparel should be ENERGIZED often to keep it in good condition. Quick service for outdoor apparel you'll be wearing.

For Emergencies—use the Special 7½ Hour Service maintained at our Down Town Branch and Plant Office where garments left to be cleaned before 9:30 A. M. will be ready at 5 P. M. the same day.

Randolph 7220

THE D. O. SUMMERS COMPANY

BRANCH: 1417 EUCLID AVENUE

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CLEVELAND, OHIO

Tunic Blouses

\$9.75 \$12.75 \$16.75

HERE are strikingly artistic new blouses. They hang very long, giving the desired slender effect. Many combine lovely colors in several beautiful patterns. They are made of Printed Novelty Crepes.

Fancy White Silks and Net

Worn with a pleated skirt, they make a charming afternoon ensemble costume. The model pictured has a bottle-green and black pattern on white crepe de chine. \$12.75.

The May Co.
CLEVELAND
OHIO

The Sterling & Welch

Semi-Annual Sale of

Furniture and Lamps

Opens Monday, July 28

The Sterling & Welch Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

THE RADIO PAGE

BROWNING-DRAKE REGENAFORMER ACHIEVES EXCEPTIONAL RESULTS

Many Letters Received Describing Remarkable Accomplishments—New Picture Shows Ideal Set-up

Some six weeks have elapsed since the Browning-Drake Regenaformer series was presented to the readers of this page, a sufficient time for widespread tests to have been made by home constructors, and the results have been as good as the theoretical aspects of the circuit would lead one to believe. Numbers of letters have come in, and without exception all who have built the set properly find that it gives excellent results.

The set pictured in the accompanying photo was made by a Boston radio constructor from the articles published. The editor of this page took this set down to Duxbury, a town about 40 miles south of Boston, and on a hot summer Sunday afternoon WEAf and WIZ were brought in so that they were audible at least 20 feet from the loud speaker. This was remarkable as the distance is more than 200 miles, a rather unusual daylight summer time range.

Extracts from a letter by W. M. Reckord of Ingleswood, Calif., show results that speak for themselves.

Its performance is uncanny. Here are some of the things it does. It operates a loud speaker without antenna or ground on local stations with wonderful volume and no distortion, with merely 10 to 12 feet of wire thrown on the floor, one end of which is attached to the antenna. I have heard KDKA, WGN, KLX loud on the speaker with 18 feet of light cord seven feet from the ground and without using a ground connection.

I have brought in Calgary, Canada; Portland, Ore., and Salt Lake City, Utah, on this 18-foot antenna with a ground. Mind you, this is southern California, and a super-heterodyne cannot do better. I honestly believe after one learns to tune it properly it will do better than any receiver now on the market.

Mr. Reckord found that a D. V. 8 tube worked better than a 199 in his first stage. The following is from a

professional man in Worcester who does not pretend to be an experienced radio builder.

The radio is a winner. Works perfectly! The following are the stations that I have heard, besides some others that are too easy to get to mention. In all cases where L. S. is marked, I got them on the loud speaker strong enough to be heard 10 feet away very comfortably and in most cases loud enough to hear them all over the apartment.

WJZ, Jefferson City, Mo., phones: WTA, phone: WWR, phones in broad daylight: WCAP, L. S.; WRAF, L. S.; KDKA, L. S.; WGY, L. S.; WBZ, L. S.; WHAZ, L. S.; KFKX, Hastings, Neb., L. S.; WGN, Chicago, L. S.; WEBF, Chicago, L. S.; WHN, L. S.; WJZ, L. S.; CHYC, L. S.; and others. The set is over 100 miles, within 500 miles too numerous to mention. Set nearly twice the volume that a neighbor does on his Acme receiver and he uses a power speaker while I have a Western Electric phone unit with a horn. The dealers downtown will not believe that I am getting what I am, as they cannot do as well on their super-heterodynes.

The odd fact about readers writing in about this set is that the general comparison is always made with a super-heterodyne and seldom with any other kind of a receiver. WOR has been hard to get in the district around Boston for some time even at night and to get this station some 500 miles away in daylight is indeed an achievement.

Canute Halstead, a radio operator on the S. S. Jacob, states, regarding selectivity, that in reconstructing a set which he had, the Browning-Drake circuit shown in the June 10 issue of the Monitor was used. He adds:

It may interest you to know that regarding the small antenna (about 18' x 18') the set works remarkably well. KFI, Los Angeles came in fine at Seattle without interference from local radio stations.

Radio Programs

Due to its wide circulation, The Christian Science Monitor is compelled to publish radio programs a week in advance to reach readers at distant points.

FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 24
"How for Women, Why Not?" is the striking title of an address to be given from WOR by a woman for women. The talented speaker is an assistant to the United States district attorney in Newark. Her name is Mary Towle. The message this "fair Portia" carries to the radio public should be interesting to all these days when women are entering into almost every field of activity.

WGY is making a very definite kind of contribution to an understanding of the better type of music by the general public with a talk, "Claude Debussy and His Music," by Vladimir Karapetoff, Cornell University. Mr. Karapetoff will play four of Debussy's compositions during the talk to illustrate his points. This is the real way to bring music home to the people and we are glad that WGY is taking this step. Previous to this feature the student players will produce "Scrapes of Paper" on short play.

WIZ will give us one of the regular Wanamaker concerts, which are as good as they are regular. An especial treat is in store for us on this occasion, as Dr. Alexander Russell will give an organ recital on the far-famed Wanamaker organ. And just to the opposite side of musical one may tune in WBZ and hear Col. John A. Pattey play his fiddle with piano accompaniment in a series of old-fashioned square or country dances. The colonel will call out the dances as he plays. This should be most acceptable in the little hamlets and villages where so many enthusiasts are now summering.

Program Features

FOR THURSDAY, JULY 25
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
LB, La Presse, Montreal, Can.
(400 Meters)

8 p. m.—Social entertainment.
CNRM, Canadian National Railways, Montreal, Can. (400 Meters)

9 p. m.—Concert by the orchestra of the R. M. S. Ausonia.

WMA, Royal Canadian Radio Corp., South Dartmouth, Mass. (400 Meters)

5 p. m.—Dinner music, Joseph Knecht directing. 6:30 p. m.—Teresa Wolfe Rashkoff, soprano, accompanied by Jacqueline de Monchy. 6:45 p. m.—George Vause, concert pianist.

7 p. m.—WEAF Country Club group. WZB, Westinghouse, Springfield, Mass. (400 Meters)

5:40 p. m.—Levi Reisman and his orchestra. 6:05 p. m.—Letter from the New England Home for Girls, "At the Theaters," with A. S. Wood. 6:30 p. m.—Bedtime story.

8 p. m.—Recital by Robert Ridge, pianist.

8:30 p. m.—Col. John A. Pattey, player of old-fashioned dances and songs on an old fiddle, with piano accompaniment. Colonel will call out the dances as he plays.

WGY, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (400 Meters)

7:50 p. m.—"The Progress of the World," by WGY Student Players. Edward H. Smith, director.

8:30 p. m.—"Claude Debussy and His Music," by Prof. Vladimir Karapetoff of Cornell University.

WZB, Radio Corporation of America, New York City (400 Meters)

4:15 p. m.—"The Progress of the World," by WGY Student Players. Edward H. Smith, director.

4:30 p. m.—"Alfredo, Berlin, violinist; Sarah Levaky, accompanist.

5 p. m.—Sara V. Turts, soprano.

7 p. m.—Concert orchestra.

8 p. m.—"The Mayflower," Concert Dr. Alexander Russell, organist.

9:30 p. m.—"America's Role in Europe," Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, University of the Americas.

9:45 p. m.—Navy Band of the Virgin Islands.

10:30 p. m.—Orchestra, Joseph Knecht, director. 10:45 p. m.—"At Home" program.

WEAF, American Telephone and Telegraph Co., New York City (400 Meters)

3 to 4 p. m.—Anne Gretchen, soprano; Alex Rashke, tenor.

4 p. m.—"The Mayflower," music, Joseph Knacht Orchestra. Teresa Wolfe Rashkoff, soprano, accompanied by Jacqueline de Monchy.

WEAF Country Club group; George Vause, concert pianist; Vincent Lopez, orchestra.

5 p. m.—"Around the Alamo's Feathers."

5:30 p. m.—Charles Strickland's Orchestra.

Regenaformers

and other approved parts for the super-sensitive and selective Browning-Drake Receiver. Apparatus and parts that are used by Mr. G. Browning. Hook-up, wiring diagram and constructional data for complete receiver furnished with apparatus.

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L-H RADIO AGENCY

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Browning-Drake Regenaformer Set Proves Rare Ability



This Set Was Made by a Boston Radio Constructor According to the Specifications Published on This Page. It Uses Factory-Made Coils and Condensers. The Wiring is All Done Beneath the Sub-Panel as This Makes a Neater Effect. The Neutralizing Condenser is the Little Knob Just Back of the First Tube Socket. The Spring Type is Used. The Audio Transformers Are Mounted Just Under the Rear of the Sub-Panel. Four Small Supporting Legs Were Cut Out of Brass to Hold Up the Rear of the Sub-Panel. This is the Set Which the Editor of This Page Tested in the Country and With Which Such Good Daylight Results Were Obtained. Fourteen Stations Were Heard the First Night It Was Used From 7 to 10 P. M.

WFAA, the Dallas News and the Dallas Journal, Dallas, Tex. (400 Meters)

9:15 p. m.—Robert Pool, tenor; Neil Ladd, soprano; small band.

9:30 p. m.—Mustang Serenaders Orchestra.

WHAZ, the Courier-Journal and the Louisville Times, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

4 p. m.—Selections by Dick Quigley's Orchestra. Selections by orchestra. Harry Clegg, piano.

7:30 p. m.—Concert under the direction of Miss Mary Hunt of the Louisville Conservatory of Music.

WLAQ, Casting, Washington, St. Paul, Minnesota, Minn. (400 Meters)

8:15-8:40 p. m.—Women's Hour.

8:45 p. m.—Dinner hour concert by George Osborn's Orchestra.

7:30-8:15 p. m.—Farm lectures.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KFI, Radio City, Los Angeles, Calif. (400 Meters)

4:15 p. m.—V. M. C. A. lecture and

5:15 p. m.—Concert by the Columbia Park Orchestra.

8:30 p. m.—Mary Towle, assistant to the United States District Attorney, speaking on "How for Women, Why Not?"

9:15 p. m.—Original James Boys.

WOR, Bamberger, Newark, N. J. (400 Meters)

1:00 p. m.—Jerry Drew's Columbia Park Orchestra.

8:30 p. m.—Mary Towle, assistant to the United States District Attorney, speaking on "How for Women, Why Not?"

9:15 p. m.—Original James Boys.

WOB, Bamberger, Newark, N. J. (400 Meters)

1:00 p. m.—Dinner Music by the Ken-tucky Serenaders Orchestra.

8:30 p. m.—Bedtime Stories.

9:15 p. m.—Kentucky Colonials Orchestra.

10:15 p. m.—Instrumental and vocal concert by Marguerite Blitter and Palay Orchestra.

KGO, General Electric Co., Oakland, Calif. (400 Meters)

4:15-5:30 p. m.—Concert orchestra, Vinton La Ferrara conducting.

5:30-6:15 p. m.—Bedtime drama, "The Great Divide," presented by KGO Players under direction of Wilda Wilson Church. Music by Towler Trio.

GILFILLAN BROS. ENTER MERGER

Question Box

108. I have constructed the three-tube radio, received recently described on the page, but have yet to get the indoor stage jack set. Using a spring indoor aerial set, which is 18 feet across the ceiling of a second story room, the antenna is suspended from the ceiling of a room above. I have heard the local WGY station clearly enough, but can hear only one or two out of town stations with extreme difficulty and when I do hear them, they are not ordered, but screwed tight. Reversing the detector has been tried. A small C. meter is used as suggested. The transmitter is a vacuum "Wave" products, but have been used satisfactorily in other circuits. Not done much with them, as when receiving, the band selector has not been reversed. Perhaps they should be successful tuning.

H. L. C. McMenamy, N. Y. (400 Meters)

(Ans.) Your trouble may lie in your

antenna. An inside antenna works in some cases and not in others. This set is primarily designed for an outside antenna. Another thing that may be at fault is the tubes used. Unfortunately, the quality of the 199 type of tube has been varied, too often in the wrong direction. Get some local dealers to test the tubes for you. A simple way is to put them in some friend's super-heterodyne in the oscillator position. If they will oscillate it is a fair chance that they are good. If not, then the tubes may be added to the primaries. If the tubes are good, then the band selector has not been reversed. Perhaps they should be successful tuning.

Radio Service Laboratories have

held a license to manufacture under the Hazeline patents for some time.

Gilfillan Brothers, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., manufacturers of radio parts and automobile magneto parts, have

completed a merger with the Radio Service Laboratories of Asbury Park, N. J., and will shortly enter the field as a Hazeline Corporation sub-licensed manufacturer of neutrodyne receivers. All parts for the Gilfillan neutrodyne will be manufactured and assembled into complete receivers in Gilfillan plants in Los Angeles and Kansas City and in the plant now taken over at Asbury Park. The well-known radio engineers, H. M. Lewis and M. S. Moore, are co-operating with the Gilfillan engineers in the perfection of their model.

Radio Service Laboratories have

held a license to manufacture under the Hazeline patents for some time.

Gilfillan Brothers are the second large

group of manufacturers who have an

announced neutrodyne model within the

last two months. The Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company are now in quantity production.

VOLTMETER

Many people use an ammeter to test their "A" and "B" batteries. This is

poor practice, as it has the effect of

short circuiting the battery. A voltmeter

should always be used for this purpose.

manufacturer, one that is designed to feed into a crystal circuit, is sure that you will not damage the crystal or any other. If adjustable, file the caliper point so as to remove or correct that may have occurred. Wash the point in water to remove any corrosion that may have accumulated on the surface. Vernier hammers are a help in this set. See if these points will not help you and let us hear from you again.

118. The writer has a Murad six-tube

radio with a 199 type of crystal. I am

not sure but have a 199 type of crystal.

What is the best way to get the

best results? If adjustable, file the

caliper point so as to remove or

correct that may have occurred. Wash

the point in water to remove any

corrosion that may have accumulated on the surface. Vernier hammers are a help in this set. See if these points will not help you and let us hear from you again.

119. The writer does not know

what is the best way to get the

best results.

**Ur of the Chaldees
Yields Relics 6000
or More Years Old**

Philadelphia, Pa., Special Correspondence.
TO WREST from the desert sands truths long embedded therein has been the task of the joint expedition of the University Museum, Philadelphia, and the British Museum, London. With 300 men, the leaders of this archaeological venture have been at work in Babylonian near Ur of the Chaldees where Abraham resided before he began his wanderings.

Fragment by fragment the expedition has gathered data which will push back the veil of history more than a thousand years. The prime sources of information have been buildings and works of art, both of which have shed light upon an era hitherto considered mythical.

Documentary evidence, found in a temple of the goddess Ninkhursag, precluded any necessity for conjecture. "The building," writes Dr. C. Leonard Woolley, director of the expedition, "was a temple erected by the hitherto unknown King A-an-ni-padda, son of King Mes-an-ni-padda of the first dynasty of Ur about B. C. 4300, the third dynasty, according to Babylonian tradition, after the flood. The marble foundation tablet from which we derive our information is the oldest dated document ever found; it proves the historic existence of a dynasty hitherto commonly regarded as mythical, and it gives a date, if not an authorship for a very remarkable series of art objects."

Sculpture 6000 Years Ago

More than 6000 years ago the Babylonian sculptors hewed from stone or carved from shell crude figures of man and beast. A head found near Ur by the expedition is said to antedate previous discoveries by 1000 years and to revolutionise the opinion of scholars with regard to the earliest forms of sculpture.

True it is that many of the art objects found in and about the temple have evidenced a Sumerian art wholly divergent from that commonly known to archeologists. Dr. Woolley writes: "In my last report I spoke of two bulls carved in relief in white limestone for inlay. At the beginning of the month we found examples like these, but much more delicately carved in shell. Then a complete panel was discovered. It shows five oxen, carved in white shell, and set against a mosaic background formed of pieces of bitumen paste. The panel not only illustrates Sumerian art in a combination of materials which one would never have expected to recover in good condition from a soil generally so adverse to the preservation of antiquities, but it proves that art to have possessed a technical quality which in the fifth millennium B. C. can only be called amazing."

Customs of the times are mirrored also in the panels. One relief shows a group of four men "engaged in the straining and storing of some liquid; in the center is a byre built of reeds with spears set up against the doorposts, out of which come two heifers; on the right are two groups of men milking cows into long slender vases; in front of each cow is a calf, its head muzzled with rope to prevent it from being suckled."

Many religious and social customs date back more than 6000 years. The libation cup of the Greeks—the communion cup of today—may be traced to an alabaster cup of the gods exhumed in the Temple of the Mood God at Ur of the Chaldees. This vessel, labeled in cuneiform "the personal property of the god," was in use before Abraham left Ur to wander in Palestine.

Razor Blades Undulated

One of the amusing as well as interesting discoveries made by the expedition has been that of "the world's oldest razors." These blades were fashioned with great skill from volcanic glass by an instrument which may still lie buried in the desert sand. Although these diminutive razors are more than 6000 years old, time has not dulled their keen-edged blades.

The familiar and the unfamiliar have been found side by side at Ur, indicating a variety of influences upon the art and architecture of earliest times. The unusual panels found in the temple were discovered almost simultaneously with objects of well-recognized Sumerian craft. Found near the bull and cow panels and thought to be part of the same frieze was a limestone plaque showing a man-headed bull with a bird on its back, characteristic of Sumerian art, as known before the discovery of the Tell el-Obeid panels and reliefs by the joint expedition.

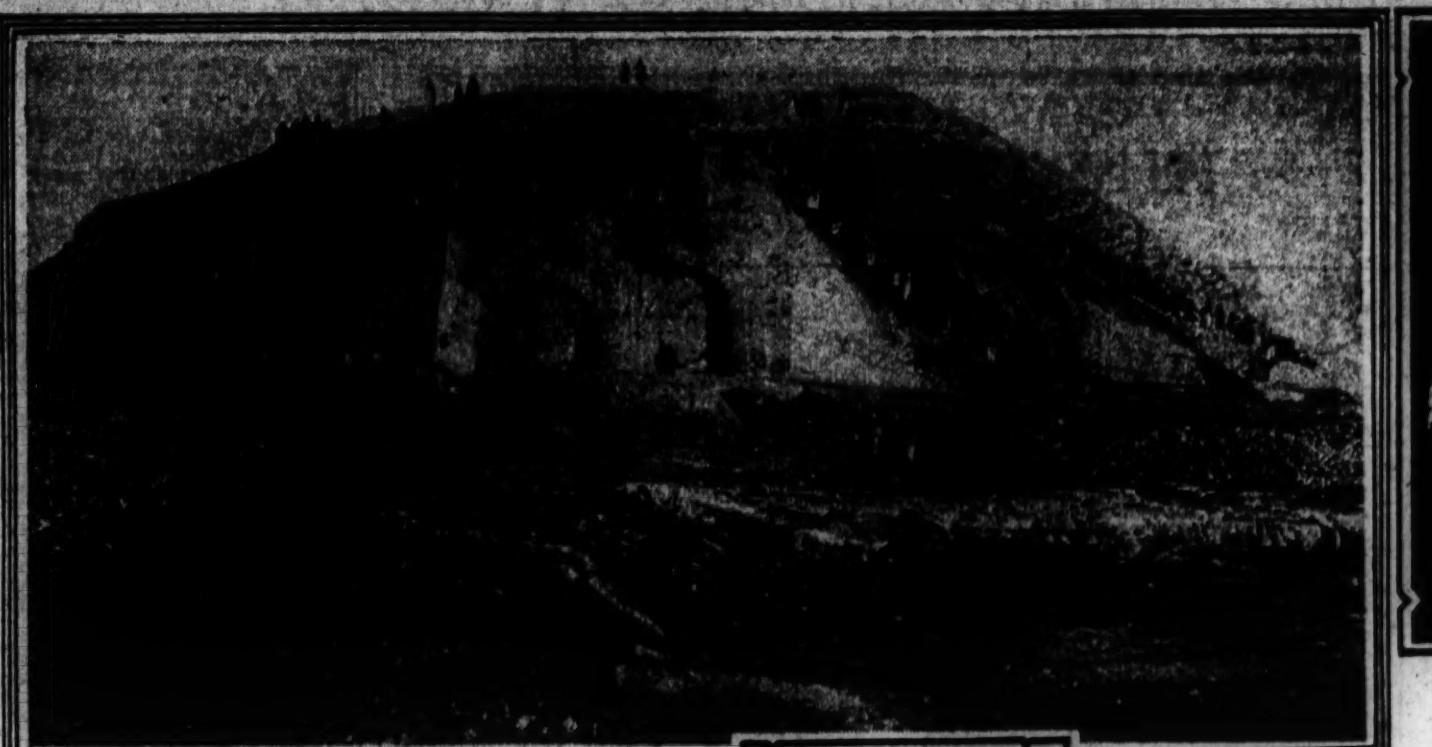
A-an-ni-padda, builder of the Ninkhursag temple, was, like many another empire builder, ancient or modern, boastful of the work accomplished, and his stamp upon objects fashioned in his reign, has served to date them indisputably as very early works in the world's history. The art bond between Egypt and Babylon was ever strong, and Dr. Woolley writes: "A remarkable discovery, due to the rains disintegrating the heavy clods of mud brick, was that of a large gold scaraboid, 15 millimeters long,

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Upper Left—The Ziggurat, or Tower of Babel, of Ur, Babylon, Being Cleared by the British Museum and the University Museum, Philadelphia. Two Hundred Natives Are Engaged in Digging the 6000-Year-Old Tower From the Desert Sand. It is Almost a Counterpart of the Tower of Babel, of Which No Trace Remains.

Upper Right—Two Thousand Years Before Abraham, Man Fashioned This Animal Near Ur of the Chaldees. It Was Found by C. Leonard Woolley, Head of the Joint Expedition. It Is Undoubtedly 6000 Years Old.

Lower—Terra Cotta Figure Found at Tell el Obeid, Babylon, by the Joint Expedition. It Shows What Was Done by Sculptors More than 6000 Years B. C.

engraved on the back with the name of A-an-ni-padda, the builder of the Ninkhursag temple of Ur, about B. C. 4340. It is really a rather sensational find, and the form of the head will appeal strongly to Egyptologists.

Mosaic stone flowers, which may have bloomed in elaborate artificial gardens of the ancients, cylinder seals, pottery and the remains of the Sumerian people themselves may, according to the expedition, be the key to the mystery of the Sumerian race.

The Ziggurat of Ur

But the most elaborate and comprehensive excavation yet undertaken by the joint expedition has been that of the Ziggurat of Ur, a discovery which, when freed from the desert sands, will solve the mystery of the Tower of Babel and other ziggurats.

The patriarch Abraham himself trod the great flight of stairs which lead to the shrine atop the Ziggurat of Ur. "Before the work was done," Dr. Woolley wrote at the close of the expedition, "the shrine of Ur was bounded by a colonnade presumably supporting a roof which ran back to the colonnaded wall behind. It is no exaggeration to say that this discovery revolutionizes our ideas of Babylonian architecture. At the conclusion of many years' work at Babylon the German excavators felt justified in saying that the column was unknown in Babylon before the Persian period, yet here we have such a colonnaded portico as might have graced a Greek agora or a Roman forum."

A discovery of no less import to archeologists is that of a building below the ziggurat and yet unidentified as to purpose. From an architectural standpoint, however, the edifice is of revolutionary interest, as it overthrows the theory that the early Babylonians knew nothing of the column as a part of architectural structure. Dr. Woolley writes in his final report: "The court was bounded by a colonnade presumably supporting a roof which ran back to the colonnaded wall behind. It is no exaggeration to say that this discovery revolutionizes our ideas of Babylonian architecture. At the conclusion of many years' work at Babylon the German excavators felt justified in saying that the column was unknown in Babylon before the Persian period, yet here we have such a colonnaded portico as might have graced a Greek agora or a Roman forum."

DORT MOTOR LIQUIDATION
DETROIT, July 24—Merchandise and other creditors of the Dort Motor Car Company will be paid 15 cents on the dollar. This will be granted, as it is assured creditors will receive 100 cents on the dollar. The company is in process of liquidation.

The Irish people concentrated so long on either securing or preventing a change in the form of Government, that it has led to an obsession among the people that the form of government is all important, and the re-



**WOMEN INFLUENCE
IRISH LEGISLATION**

**Enfranchisement Withheld From
Them in Northern Ireland,
as It Is in England**

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 12—"Ireland has no tradition of anti-feminism, and in the Irish Free State, at any rate, equality of citizenship has always been recognized. The women of Northern Ireland, however, still share the same anomalous position with English women in the matter of enfranchisement." These points were brought out in a recent interview which a representative of The Christian Science Monitor had with Miss Dora Melville, press secretary of the Central Council of Women of Ireland. All the professions are open to women in Ireland on the same terms as men.

The woman's movement in Ireland is one of the very few movements which represent the people (in this case the women) of both the North and South, for all along it has consistently maintained a strictly non-sectarian and non-party attitude. Miss Melville continued:

The Irish people concentrated so long on either securing or preventing a change in the form of Government, that it has led to an obsession among the people that the form of government is all important, and the re-

sults of government a secondary consideration. In consequence, Ireland is in a very backward condition in certain matters of social legislation, and what she has managed to achieve is largely the result of pressure from the women's organizations.

Education has been a very low ebb in Ireland until the passing of the Education Act of 1923 in Northern Ireland, establishing a compulsory system. In the Free State education is not yet compulsory, though it is under consideration. In all parts of Ireland a good deal of children's labor under 12 still prevails. Needless to say, the women's organizations played a large part in helping forward the measure for compulsory education in Northern Ireland. Irish women were also mainly responsible for the recent National Labor Act passed by the Ulster Parliament, and which in some respects is in advance of the English Act.

An excellent temperance measure which has recently passed through the Ulster Parliament was only recently the initiative of the women of Ireland. This act established Sunday closing, and enforced certain restrictions in the drink traffic, as well as in the sale of methylated spirits. Temperance legislation is now in contemplation in the Free State. Both the Free State and the Government of Northern Ireland also have under consideration the question of poor law reform, and the women of the country will take their full share in assisting this problem.

Ireland is fortunate in the selection of its women M. P.'s. The Ulster Parliament has two women M. P.'s, both of whom, before their election, were distinguished for an excellent record of public work. Both Mrs. Chichester and Mrs. MacMordie were officially nominated by the Unionist Party, and Mrs. MacMordie is an Alderman of Belfast City Council. In the Free State seven women M. P.'s were elected, but owing to the cleavage between the Republicans and the Free State, seven women

of the Free State were almost completely freed from restrictions.

He expressed regret, however, that there still were many important unsolved propositions and declared that the new national bank issue was a stride in the right direction. The dollar, which formerly sold illicitly at a higher price than the official quotation but which now was being sold more

**Black Hills to Fete
Semicentennial of
Discovery of Gold**

Scout Under Gen. Custer Panned
"Find"—Mines Have Yielded
\$300,000,000 in Bullion

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 24 (Special)—The Black Hills of South Dakota will celebrate July 27 as the fiftieth anniversary of the finding of gold in that section. The event will be commemorated on Monday and Tuesday, July 28 and 29, at Custer, near the scene of the gold discovery, and at Deadwood and other towns of the region.

On July 27, 1874 Horatio N. Ross, a scout under Gen. George A. Custer, who in the summer of 1874 headed an expedition from Ft. Abraham Lincoln opposite Bismarck, N. D., to the then unknown region embracing the Black Hills, took up from the bed of French Creek a quantity of gravel and panned out a few shiny particles of gold.

This small beginning proved to be the key which unlocked the gate for the "gold rush," since which Black Hills mines have added more than \$300,000,000 in gold to the world's supply. It is estimated that untold millions yet remain for mines operating in that section.

The discovery was reported to the War Department by General Custer. As the Black Hills yet belonged to the Sioux Indians, the department sought to suppress this part of the report until the Government could negotiate a purchase; but these efforts were unsuccessful. The information reached the public, and then there commenced a stampede from all parts of the United States to the new gold "diggings."

In a letter to his wife under date of Aug. 2, 1874, and dated at a camp near Harney Park, in the center of the Black Hills, General Custer wrote: "We have had no Indian fights and will have none. We have discovered gold without a doubt, and probably other valuable metals."

**JEREMIAH SMITH SENDS
REPORT TO LEAGUE**

BUDAPEST, Hungary, July 23 (P—)

Jeremiah Smith, League of Nations

commissioner for Hungary, today made

a second report to the League on Hun-

garian conditions in which he said the

number of government employees was

still too large but that he was satis-

fied with the increase in tax receipts

and a favorable trade balance attained by an increase of 5 per cent in exports which now were almost com-

pletely freed from restrictions.

He expressed regret, however, that there still were many important unsolved propositions and declared that the new national bank issue was a stride in the right direction.

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in daily—Fall Coats, Dresses, Sports Wear—and at prices
which are most attractive.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

A Camp in the Ox Bow Bend Country

By TWO BOYS STRAY SHADOW

THIS is Part 2 of an Indian's recollections of a boyhood adventure. The time is 50 years ago, and the place not far from the meeting of the Big Canadian and Arkansas rivers in what is now Oklahoma.

When we reached the place where we had shaken down the nuts, Lone Wolf and Easy Snake thought they had better act as look-outs and take their stand farther up in the woods while we hauled and carried the nuts to the raft.

Late in the day there came the shrill call of a hawk from the ridge nearly half a mile south. It was kept up for some time before Blue Wren could catch a hawk in it for us. She answered him with a crow call. Then with two hawk calls in succession he gave a note of warning. After that as we worked we were all on the alert. Big John Two Babies went a little distance away, placing himself with his bow and a bundle of strong arrows half way up a big old scrub elm tree. Later one of the Indian boys told Two Babies in the tree by means of a peaceful red bird call that we had finished. With a smothered crow call he told him to call in Easy Snake and Lone Wolf.

We had placed our last load of nuts in the tree and were waiting for the three look-outs when they came. They said that they had seen a number of horse tracks leading north. The horses were not tired and there was no smell of leather. Lone Wolf said, "I stayed in my place while Easy Snake tracked them to the creek." Easy Snake said, "There were no preparations made before crossing the creek." From these signs we decided that these were wild ponies. We were so careful about the horse tracks because some United States soldiers had been seen about 30 miles north the spring before, running a bunch of Wichita to place them on a reservation. After this we gathered our loads and made for the raft. The big children thought it best to push out into the Arkansas River and tie up for the night so that we could make an early start for another beautiful place down the river. This we did. When we reached the spot we tied the raft where the water was not swift, and all jumped ashore, including the buffalo and the dogs. The buffalo followed Mego to a patch of sweet young grass and, while they were eating their fill, she pulled her shawl full. We all climbed to the top of a hill, high and almost overhanging the river, more to look than for anything else.

We Scent Smoke
As far as we could see in every direction there was heavy timber. There were eagles flying, not high. There was not an Indian there that did not have a better scent than a foxhound and they all detected smoke at the same time. It seemed to be coming from the south. There had been so many stories from travelers coming from the west of old Geronimo, and of what he was going to do to the Indians for giving up and going on the reservations, that we knew that it would not be safe to meet any Indians. There were several other tribes, too, roaming the country a little west of us doing mischief and laying it to the Apaches.

So we loosed the raft and drifted down a little further than we first intended and stopped in a forest of heavy timber on the south side of the river. We divided into groups of three and four to search the woods for what we could find and return to the raft. Some came back quickly, others, later. Some found chinquapin acorns, others found bee trees, and others went up higher on the ridge and found persimmons and black haws. Except for nuts and grapes we had not had anything to eat for two or three days, so a fire and a meal were

what we wanted. We feasted and told stories all that day and that night.

The next morning Lone Wolf and Easy Snake went to the ridge to act as look-outs while some of us went to the one of the three bee trees that would be the easiest to take. After chopping off a limb we were not long in smoking out the bees and taking about 150 pounds of honey. We needed acorns for winter bread stuff, so the boys gathered four or five big sacks full while the girls gathered nearly as many berries and spread them on buffalo robes on the raft to dry. The two look-outs were called in later, and after we had carried dry leaves and renewed our bed we swam until after dark. Then we pushed the raft out to the lower end of an island in the morning.

The Return to the Tepees

I feel that I have told enough happenings on this trip although we made two other stops. At our last camp three were sent ahead to the tepees to tell the Indians when we would come and that we would bring everything for a two days feast. From our last camp we had only about five miles to float to the rifles at the tepees. This we did at night, reaching the camp just as the moon went down in the morning.

Stray Cat told all the children that were in the party to be in the council tent the next morning at the first turn of the day. When there he questioned us closely as to whether we had seen any Indians or any signs of Indians on this trip. We told him we had seen horses' tracks, had smelt smoke, and had heard a dog bark three or four different times after some howling of wolves on the south side of the river from us. This was just before the last turn of the night. The smoke and the horses' tracks interested Stray Cat, but he knew that Indians who were up to mischief would not have a dog with them.

A Water Lily Garden

THIS is water-lily time. We all know how the flowers look as they lie wide open and floating gracefully on the surface, but how many of you ever thought about what goes on deep down under the water? Let me tell you.

The lily garden begins at the bottom of the lake where nature is the wise gardener. The roots go down into the soft mud, but leaf and flower rise to the surface, first the leaf, then the blossom. The tiny flower bud, starting from the bottom of the lake, climbs and climbs upward, its stem growing taller and taller every day just like a happy girl or boy. At last the tiniest sharp point of the bud peeps above the surface of the water. Day by day it grows a little larger, rises a little higher. When it has come to its full size, the bottom of the bud just rests upon the surface.

That very day the sun with magic finger touches the tip of the bud and the flower opens slowly until its green covering rests flat upon the water and lifts its silver-white starry rays around the golden sun heart. The perfect flower floats upon the bosom of the lake, swinging free in the breeze, but anchored by its slender stem to the bottom of the lake. At night it goes to sleep, as all wild flowers do, but it wakes up in the morning as fresh as the day before.

This goes on for three or four days until the golden heart of the flower turns dark and its beauty fades. When that time comes it closes up and stays closed. Then it looks like a bearded bud, quite different from the fresh new ones on their way to blossoming. For a day or two it seems to remain unchanged and then something interesting happens. Gradually it begins to sink below the surface. If the lake is clear enough to look down to the bottom, one can see how the plant calls the blossom back.

Slowly, day after day, the stem close

to the root coils like a corkscrew and draws the closed flower below the surface. This coiling goes on, twisting the stem into a close spiral, as evenly as a machine could do it. All the time the seeds are ripening within the closely shut flower. By the time the stem is all coiled the seeds are ripe. Still moving slowly—nature never is excited or in a hurry—the flower is tipped over and the seeds emptied out and buried in the mud at the bottom of the lake, there to sleep until spring calls them to open and again rise upward.

The next time you gather water lilies, look below the surface. Get some older person to guide the boat, and if you look over the side you can see for yourself how all this goes on. See how the new buds stand up straight on their lengthening stems. See how some that have already blossomed will have made but a turn or two of their stem in drawing back the ripening pod, while others will be twisted tight ready to sow the ripened seeds.

How to Make Paper Windmills
PROBABLY you know the colored windmills that one may sometimes buy in the shops. Here you will read how to make them so that you and your friends may have new ones at any time. Take a square of paper—five inches to the side is a good size. Fold it so as to make creases from corner to corner. Then unfold and cut carefully along the crease, stopping about an inch from the center. This gives you four sections. Take the same corner on each section and bend toward the center. Run a pin or slim nail through these and stick the pin into a piece of wood. Do not crease these folds. Just let them be loose and as you run along your toy will whirl satisfactorily. Use colored paper or white.

Hidden Names of Authors

1. German currency, and the word two?
2. The tenth part of a cent and a weight?
3. What fire does?
4. To quiver, and an old-time weapon of war?
5. A measure, and what men are sometimes called?
6. A person who is funnier than another?
7. To purchase, and what racers do?
8. A condition of drought, and where bears live?
9. Part of a pig?
10. An animal, and something that animal cannot do?

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Paris Modernist Recital by George Antheil and Ezra Pound

Paris, July 11
Special Correspondence
THE last vision that the music critic of The Christian Science Monitor had of George Antheil after his concert of ultramodern music is somewhat significant and should be recorded here by way of preface.

Instead of entering his flat as ordinary people do by the front door he chose the more original way of climbing up to a street sign and then pulling himself onto his balcony and entering by the window. This is symbolic. The ordinary way is too easy. It is not good enough. Mr. Antheil seeks to do something astonishing. With the assistance of Mr. Ezra Pound he certainly accomplished his object at the Salle Pleyel. He gave us music just as unorthodox as his method of entering his flat.

Mr. Antheil's music comprised the major part of the list. His quartet for stringed instruments led us to think that the fiddlers were playing out of tune, but it was subsequently learned that they were not. It was meant to be dissonant. Mr. Antheil has the greatest scorn for melody and emotion. Cacophony is what he is aiming at. That, he achieves successfully. He is a pianist, but he has been better described as a "hammerer of the clavier." And when Mr. Antheil finds that the piano does not give enough scope to the deployment of his energy, he clammers off his stool to strike the drums which, on this occasion, were held in place by Mr. Ezra Pound.

Again in his Second Sonata for violin and piano, Mr. Antheil refused to recognize the piano as a musical instrument. It ended with a crash of drums which provoked a noisy and ironical enthusiasm. To look at Mr. Antheil's fragile figure one would never have thought he was capable of such uncommon violence. It was indeed very "rough on tradition," as the program announced—but we refuse to call it music.

Mr. Pound's music, though difficult to understand, came as the balm for the badly shaken auditory. Ezra Pound is not so "revolutionary" as the program would have it. Having nothing new to say, he tries to say something old in a novel fashion. He seeks inspiration in the music of long ago. The program consisted of com-

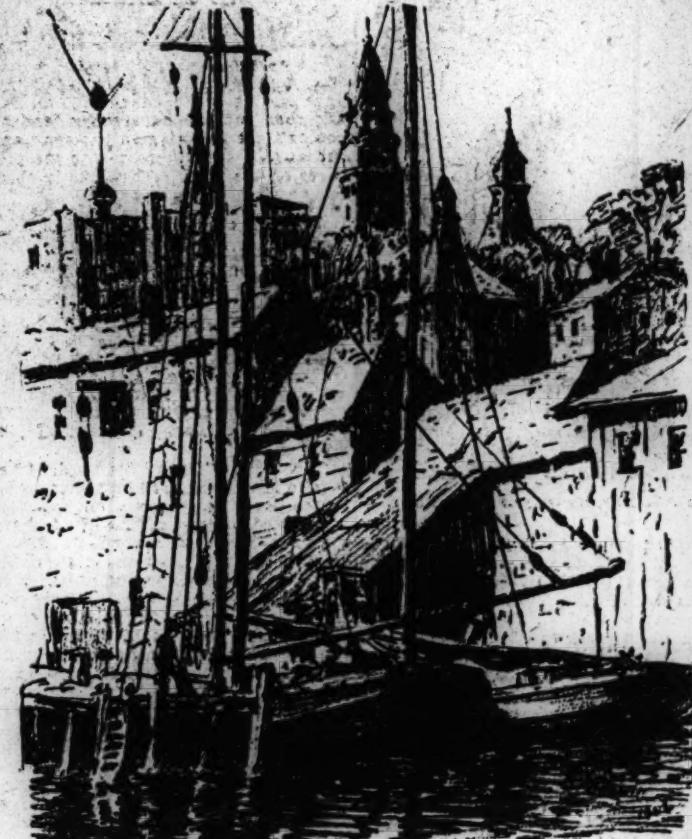
positions for violin: "Musique du XX^e siècle"; "Productions from Java"; "Iddie Music, First Suite," and "Strophes de Villon."

The "Strophes of Villon," recited by Mr. Yves Tinayre to the accompaniment of the violin, though the combination may appear strange, were very pretty. It was the first time that any

of Mr. Pound's operatic work—which has been described as "horizontal music"—was given. Such songs as "Je renye Amour et despit," and the "Lay cu plus tôt Rondeau" were not only graceful, but gave an impression of sincerity and pathos. They have a pleasant antique flavor, though they seem quite novel, and they prove that Mr. Pound does not abjure emotion.

The violin pieces were highly interesting. They were pleasant, tuneful, melodious: there was really nothing very revolutionary about them—and it was really all the better for it!

S. H.



"Gloucester Wharves"
From a Drawing by Ralph C. Scott

A New Welsh Play

London, July 11
Special Correspondence

WHEN, during last March, I had the pleasure of seeing at the Lyric, Hammersmith, a performance of three short plays, written by Welsh authors, and acted by the Portmadrone Players—one of which, "The Man Born to Be Hanged," was by Richard Hughes, author of the play now under consideration. I came to the conclusion that these writers with the possible exception of Mr. J. O. Francis—though seeming with dramatic ideas, and possessing all the imagination needed for their work, had not, as yet, acquired the stagecraft essential to complete success.

Mr. Hughes' clever play, "A Comedy of Good and Evil," given at the Royal Court Theatre, London, by the Three Hundred Club, confirms me in that opinion. It contains several excellent passages, both of humor and pathos, a second act of brilliant satire, thoroughly amusing, and likely occasional flashes of most vivid imagination. The characterization, in general, is well observed and consistent; the dialogue keeps one listening, nearly all the time. Yet one feels that there is something lacking; that the author has not mastered the task he has set himself to accomplish, or, perhaps, had never really made up his mind as to exactly what that task was; for this play is not easily classified; it is neither comedy, in the ordinary sense, nor satire, nor domestic drama, but rather an allegory, a mystery, a grotesque fairy tale, built up about the elemental superstitions, and crude beliefs, of a race still, in some respects, quite primitive—a dramatic fantasy upon good and evil, by a man much interested in, and greatly mystified by both.

The story was not picked up upon the beaten track. Mrs. Williams, wife of the Rev. John Williams, is a lonely woman, and would like a child for company, or an angel, or even, failing these, a cat. Mysteriously, unannounced, except by a cry, a young golden-haired girl comes into this somber household; yet she is not, as Mrs. Williams hopes, and at first supposes, a messenger of good, but rather, too evidently, an agent of evil. Nevertheless, hospitality being a sacred duty, the strange visitor remains awhile at the vicarage, and there transforms Mrs. Williams' wooden leg into an apparently real, though erratic limb, of the usual kind. Wonderful! most wonderful!

Rumors of this "miracle" circulate rapidly through the village, and in an excellently written and very humorous scene—which at once recalls certain Irish comedies such as "Spreading the News"—all the neighbors gather to slake their curiosity upon this strange event. Mr. Gas Jones, the plumber, is there, and so are Mrs. Bakeshouse Jones, and Mrs. Resurrection Jones, thus quaintly identified, according to their vocations or peculiarities by a very long-standing and practical local custom. Concerning the last act I have nothing to say, except that it seemed to me to be as philosophically weak, as it was dramatically ineffective. Mr. Williams, who is supposed meanwhile to have passed away, is made to speak "off"; but the author should have learned by now that audiences will never listen easily to orations from actors whom they cannot see. This last act ought to go; and, I think, the first one too. The second act, amplified, should make a brilliant and thoroughly actable short play.

Coming to the actors, the best conceived, and best portrayed character

Old Helmets at the Metropolitan Museum

New York, July 22

FOR the first time, in so far as the books show, a chronological exhibition of helmets is on public view. While the Metropolitan Museum possesses some 300 carefully chosen specimens of this particular part of the armorers' art, it has asked the valuable assistance of the Armor & Arms Club of New York in rounding out a more complete sequence. Thus, from the plain, conically shaped headpieces of the early Normans to the elaborately ornamented casques of the renaissance, the story is traced concisely and authoritatively. From the Widener and Rutherford Stuyvesant collections, the museum has borrowed conspicuously, and from its own collection has placed the famous de Negrol helmet given by J. Pierpont Morgan in the place of honor as the highest point of development in military head-gear.

Six Centuries Represented

One of the galleries of the department of armor is filled with these helmets which range from the thirteenth to the eighteenth centuries. Among the earliest examples are helmets from the time of William the Conqueror, as depicted in the famous Bayeux tapestry. Then there are huge, cumbersome jousting helmets weighing more than 20 pounds, made for plentiful interior cushioning. As the frontal protection for the face grew from the small projecting flange over the eyes to the movable visors which entirely enclosed the head, the helmet became more and more elaborate in construction and ornament until such works of skill and beauty as the Morgan helmet appeared. This helmet was made in 1543 by Philip de Negrol, who made similar helmets for Charles V and Philip II of Spain, and is considered by many to be the finest helmet in existence. The exhibition will remain open until September 15, and is the fourth in as many years which has been made possible through the kind offices of the Armor & Arms Club.

During the summer months the room of recent accessions is filled with a group of casts of Greek sculpture, recently arrived from Athens and forming a valuable addition to the museum collection. Since the discovery of the famous Persian "dump heap," on the Akropolis, and the excavations at Delphi and Chalkis, the archaic period of Greek art has come to light in its own right for the first time, no longer to be arrived at through later copies. Until now, for various reasons, the museum collection of casts has not been kept up to date. As the near future will see the casts installed in their new exhibition galleries, a timely purchase of casts of recently discovered statues and reliefs has been made.

Originals Colored

When these marbles were unearthed, they still retained much of their original coloring, which has been reproduced on the casts by E. Gilliéron of Athens, based on sketches made in the 80s by the artist's father at the time of the excavations. The lively effect of these colored figures is decidedly pleasing, not only in recreating the sense of how Greek sculpture appears in its original state, but in removing the chalky look which has made the plaster cast so long an unhappy adjunct to museum and classroom.

The selection includes four of the Akropolis Maidens, a male head, a horse and rider, all from the Persian "dump heap"; the "Pheidian" head from the Akropolis, the two statue bases recently discovered in Athens, the Theseus and Antiope group from the pediment of the temple of Apollo Daphnophoros at Eretria, the head of Alastore from Tegea, and the relief of an athlete from Sunium.

Two portraits by Thomas Sully have been added to the Metropolitan Museum's collection of early American painting. These represent Maj. John Biddle and his wife of the well-known Philadelphia family, of which 21 members sat to this prolific portraitist during the 50 years of his active career. Major Biddle's portrait was painted in 1818, according to Sully's register, and Mrs. Biddle sat to him artist.

Rockport also has received its share of attention and is the subject of some of the best of the drawings. The well-known Bear Skin Neck being shown in several of the sketches, the best of which is "Hanson's Wharf" and "A Bit of Rockport Harbor."

The show is one that will give pleasure to many visitors at this hospitable gallery on the heights overlooking the harbor.

Other pictures in the exhibit reveal Mr. Van Soden's pre-eminent interest in trees—pine trees marching in rows up the mountain, cottonwoods in the flaming golden glory of autumn, the emerald leaves of mid-summer, the Japanese-like trailing of a sinuous branch as it casts its shadow over an adobe wall, the delicate quivering aspens beside a mountain pool. Many of these are painted on silk and reveal a keen sense of the decorative quality of handling and arranging the subject.

There is vitality in all the Van Soden pictures, atmosphere which is alive with sunlight, the rich, strong colors of New Mexico landscapes, the vigor of western characters, and the rugged mountain forms which add a powerful background.

R. L. B.

was the Mrs. Williams of Miss Louise Hampton, who played with a quiet, plaintive dignity that was most appealing. Her husband, Mr. Leslie Banks, was also excellent, though he did not overcome the difficulties of a Welsh accent quite so cleverly as did his partner. That gifted young actress, Miss Hermione Baddeley, essayed the emissary of evil, and was much better at the swift feline movements, in which she always excels, than in the discussions, which seemed to me to be rather beyond her reach. The remainder of the cast acted well, though unequally, in the matter of native accent.

Mr. Hughes' imagination and sense of character ought to provide us, one day, with a first-rate Welsh comedy, when he has acquired more skill and certainty in adapting his ideas to the requirements of the stage. P. A.

Cowboy Pictures
Shown in Santa Fe

Santa Fe, July 10
Special Correspondence

COWBOY life and its colorful accessories, such as 10-gallon hats, vivid shirts, shaggy chaps, horses and cattle are subjects which interest Theodore Van Soden. In order to know the life that he might paint, truthfully he "did his bit" in a cow camp for two years, painting between round-ups and fence riding. His reward is a sincerity of presentation which makes these pictures stand out in the exhibit that he is now holding in the Art Museum here.

"Old Lew" is a remarkable piece of character work. The pale blue eyes and drugged moustachios, the sunburned face and work-toughened hands, the old felt hat and the gun beside him, with its many notches, are features which one remembers long after seeing the portrait.

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R. L. B.

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Stage Notes
Frank Craven is preparing to try out a new play, Milwaukee stock company production.

Gloria Swanson is to play the title role in a screen version of Sardou's "Madame Sans-Gêne," to be made by Paramount in Paris this autumn.

"Fashion," now in the sixth month of its New York revival, is now being acted at the Cort Theater in that city.

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Mr. George C. Busson, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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EDUCATIONAL

North Dakota High School Music Contest Has Place in Annual Meet

Fargo, N. D.
Special Correspondence
THE North Dakota High School music contest, established in 1915 at the instance of the music department of the state university, has elicited widespread interest in its aims and accomplishments. It has an assured place in the state high school competitive events held annually at the university in May and the number of contestants is steadily increasing yearly.

The contest is the first of its kind instituted in the United States, according to E. H. Wilcox, head of the department of music of the University of North Dakota, and to whom the inception and growth of the project are largely credited. Mr. Wilcox has received many inquiries over a large area concerning it.

Beginning with 14 schools, success was definitely established in 1919 as a permanent feature at the state high school conference week. Last year 51 schools were entered and 64 schools registered this year.

The general purpose is to raise the standard of high school music in North Dakota by giving means of evaluating the work done and by giving the students opportunity for appearance in public. It affords competitive comparison of the musical work carried on in the different schools, and helps the backward schools to realize the lines along which they should improve. Music is made a more vital factor in the lives of all young people of the State, and those who excel are given the credit they deserve.

All high school students in North Dakota are eligible to compete, provided they have pursued in regular classes at least three full subjects with passing grade in each up to the time of the contest. Grade pupils, who are permitted to take part in the high school musical organizations, may participate in the state contest. However, no student who uses tobacco is eligible.

Seven Preliminary Contests

Seven district preliminary contests are held to reduce the list of contestants to the two best in each event. Official rules provide that transportation of the competing soloists and organizations shall be paid by the contesting school. On the first of every month, beginning Oct. 1, the university music department issues a contest bulletin containing various suggestions to the contestants.

The first prize for ensemble organizations is a loving cup, and soloists winning firsts are given medals. Other prizes are ribbons. In any event, first prize counts five points; second, three points; third, two points, and fourth, one point.

The music event is not an "invitation" contest. Before the university music department would inaugurate this activity it was endorsed by the high school conference (the state organization of high school superintendents and principals), and accepted by them as an official high school activity on the same basis as the state athletic and debating leagues.

The contest at the university includes the following 18 events: Soprano solos, contralto solos, boy's vocal solos, boys' small vocal groups, vocal quartets and sextets, piano vocal quartets and sextets, piano solos, violin solos, brass instrument solos (including cornet, trombone, etc.), other orchestral instrument solos (including cello, clarinet, flute, etc.), small groups or orchestral instruments (these groups must not exceed six and cannot include piano), piano duets, boy's glee clubs, girls' glee clubs, choruses, orchestras, bands, and music memory contest. It is provided that in case there are enough sopranos and mezzo sopranos to warrant it, contests shall be held in each division. A similar provision is made in the events for brass instrument solos and orchestral instrument solos.

Many points enter into the decisions of the three judges apportioned to each event. Judging points of vocal solos include tone quality, intonation, phrasing, enunciation, expression, quality of song, general musicianship, technique, memorization, and stage presence. Points in the judging of all chorus and glee club events include also the general unity of ensemble. Bowing is an important point in the judging of violin selections and articulation in that of stringed instruments. Variety of tone color is a point considered in small groups of orchestral instruments.

For Tone Quality

Tone quality is especially emphasized by the music department of the university in its suggestions to contestants. The proposition is laid down that no person can produce a good tone without imagining a good tone first, that tone quality is at basis a mental concept.

The intent of this training system is one that finds favor with the tradesmen and parliamentary labor parties both of this country and of Great Britain—the demand, namely, that education should be continued as nearly as possible up to the age of 18 years. But at present there is no insistence, either by employers or by the unions, on a fixed standard of qualification for artisans. If a youth can induce a master builder or master carpenter to give him employment as a laborer for even a short period, perhaps during a time of stress, he is entitled to join a union and to be treated as a qualified operative.

The constant temptation offered by a high minimum wage rate under these conditions is too much for the majority of the students at technical schools; there is a marked falling off in numbers in the higher years, since there is no certainty that better qualifications will lead to more constant, more responsible or more remunerative work. That the real reason for this is insufficient organization within the various trades themselves is proved by such exceptional instances as those of the plumbing trades in Melbourne. The Municipal Board of Works here issues its own certificate of efficiency, and forbids the employ-

ment of unqualified persons. The compositions of Mozart, Schubert, Handel, Mendelssohn, Wagner, Beethoven, Chopin, Paderewski, Strauss, Donizetti, and other masters comprise nearly all of the 100 records.

The large part of the music contest has come to play in the state high school week in seen in the fact that it furnishes 100 of the possible 275 points evaluated in all events. The various evaluations follow: music events, 188 points; athletics, 148; declamation, 20; and debate, 15. The music contest includes 18 events, as compared with 13 events in athletics, next in rank in total of points.

The value of the music contest is being closely scrutinized and its accomplishments weighed in the scales testing all school training departments. With a state-wide demand for curtailment of school expenses, many schools have dropped manual training and domestic science departments, but in only a few instances have music instructors been eliminated or music training work been curtailed.

The steady growth of the contest, its advancement in the face of economy pales, are proof of its permanency, and its place as an agent of progress, its advocates point out.

Student Advisers as Organized Group

Northampton, Mass.
Special Correspondence

STUDENT advisers may be an organization peculiar to Smith College, but I suppose even Martin Luther had his friends whom he carefully instructed according to his ideas of "university life," said Prof. F. Warren Wright of the department of Latin, for several years chairman of the committee on the opening of college in the fall. Mr. Wright was unwilling to assume too great credit for the establishment of the system by which each freshman is guided through her first year by a member of either of the upper classes to whom she has been assigned. "This management may sound like a cold alliance arbitrarily arranged between two distinct groups, but it is by no means such a union. We put the names of those volunteers in the advisers before three representative boards, the Christian Association cabinet, the student government council and a committee of the faculty. It is necessary for all to approve each name before the junior or senior is selected to advise the incoming class.

In the first place, there is the newcomer who is disappointed in college. She has expected that having once hurdled the fence of entrance examinations, she would wander about a field where students were no longer an annoying factor. When freshman warnings appear the crisis is usually reached and a wise adviser must attempt to show the student that college first of all is an institution of learning, but that all element does not overshadow the other delights which it holds. It is essentially a sense of proportion which the adviser must instill in the freshman if her career is to be successful. The new freshman may be disappointed because she is lost in the crowd; she is no longer the center of a world which revolves around her.

We feel, therefore, that the students are reached by the advisers as they can be reached by no other individuals. But it is not, as I have said, an unnatural relationship where the upperclassman is forced on the unwilling freshman. They often form lasting friendship and find the situation mutually beneficial. We emphasize the necessity of the adviser's carrying out the precepts which she gives her advisee. Hence we have found this system of threefold value in raising the college standard in general, in making the unwieldy heterogeneous group of freshmen a cog in the college, and in helping them to meet the problems the new conditions must present."

New Technical Schools in Australia

Melbourne, Vic.
Special Correspondence

THE opening of several new technical schools in different parts of Australia, and the "policy speeches" made on these occasions by various educational authorities, have brought into notice the whole question of the status of vocational training and the future of the system of apprenticeship. Speaking broadly, the vocational training schools of this country are divided into two grades. The lower or junior grade is intended for pupils from the ages of 12 to 15 years—that is, immediately on conclusion of primary education. These junior technical schools provide an introduction to all the main branches of craftsmanship—graphic art, woodwork, joinery, sheetmetal work and the like. At the end of a three years' course, a boy is in a position to decide for himself what particular trade he will chose for further specialized study under workshop conditions, and this study he can pursue for a period of three or four years in senior grade school.

The intent of this training system is one that finds favor with the tradesmen and parliamentary labor parties both of this country and of Great Britain—the demand, namely, that education should be continued as nearly as possible up to the age of 18 years. But at present there is no insistence, either by employers or by the unions, on a fixed standard of qualification for artisans. If a youth can induce a master builder or master carpenter to give him employment as a laborer for even a short period, perhaps during a time of stress, he is entitled to join a union and to be treated as a qualified operative.

The constant temptation offered by a high minimum wage rate under these conditions is too much for the majority of the students at technical schools; there is a marked falling off in numbers in the higher years, since there is no certainty that better qualifications will lead to more constant, more responsible or more remunerative work. That the real reason for this is insufficient organization within the various trades themselves is proved by such exceptional instances as those of the plumbing trades in Melbourne. The Municipal Board of Works here issues its own certificate of efficiency, and forbids the employ-

ment of unskilled labor. The consequence is that the plumbing classes in the technical schools draw the most regular and successful attendances of all.

In the educational world one group is convinced that the day of the older system of apprenticeship is over, and that a boy should continue his technical training until the age of 18, when he may immediately take up work as a journeyman. Another group would maintain the apprenticeship system, possibly combining it during its later stages with attendance at evening classes. There are good arguments on both sides, and it is by no means certain that either party will carry the day completely; nor does the controversy greatly affect the main point, since both sides are agreed as to the necessity for some fixed standard of qualification for skilled artisans.

There are several ways in which this may come about. It may be done by the native Australian method, act of Parliament. Or it may be done by agreement among employers. Or finally it may be done by the trades unions themselves insisting on the attainment of a certain standard. Non-union labor in Australia is such a negligible factor that any action of this sort by the Trades Union Council would have just as definite and far-reaching effects as any legislative enactment. It is significant that the leaders of Labor are becoming alive to the problem, and to the possibility of its easy solution.

The astonishing thing is that the four parties involved—the State, the education authorities, the employers, and the unions—have for so long been more or less at loggerheads on the point, but it appears that, largely owing to the enlightened activities of Frank Tate, Victoria's Director of Education, the curious anomaly will soon cease.

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EDUCATIONAL

International Student Exchange—With Home Credit

Paris, France
Special Correspondence

A SCHEME for the extension of a university education on international lines has been approved by the French. What is proposed is an annual interchange of students of the American and European universities. The originator is Marcus M. Marks of New York who, in a statement made in Paris, declares that when he visited Europe two years ago he felt that education was restricted while it was purely national. The student should be broad-minded; he should not be insular; he should, as far as possible, know other countries; he should appreciate their customs, their history and their philosophy. Nothing could broaden his mind more than traveling, but that travel should not interfere with his studies. The difficulty was that if a student spent some time in a foreign school he would not obtain any credit for his attendance. Under the present scheme he will have the same credit as if he had continued his studies uninterrupted at home.

Mr. Marks, on his present visit to France, was entertained by the American University Union of Paris, and in a speech to a company which included the highest French educational authorities, he fully explained the whole movement. He declared that the plan will now be put into operation. Next autumn, so far as America is concerned, several hundred selected students will be sent to the universities of France and England. It is hoped that French and British students will, in their turn, be sent to the American universities. British support was assured some time ago, and now French support is certain.

Individuals Interested

Those who have taken a special interest in the interchange include M. Coville, the director of higher education in France; M. Mellard, dean of the faculty of sciences; M. Tharwin, director of secondary education; M. Petit Dutilleul, director of the National Educational Bureau; M. Lachaise of the League of Nations Commission on Intellectual Co-operation; M. Firmin Roz, assistant director of the National Educational Bureau, and M. Cestre, professor of American civilization at the Sorbonne.

Mr. Marks said that after some discussion with college presidents in New York City, he had addressed the college presidents' convention at Buffalo; then he favorably impressed the American Council on Education, with its representatives of academies, col-

leges, and universities. Last December the council agreed to help the plan, provided the necessary funds were forthcoming from outside sources.

A committee of merchants and bankers was formed which guaranteed \$25,000 a year for five years, besides \$10,000 which is the nucleus of a fund which it is hoped to build up, and which should, it is urged, be given to millions of dollars within a reasonable space of time. This fund will be used to aid deserving students of all na-

tions crossing the Atlantic in either direction.

The scheme is, in its broad outlines, exceedingly simple, but there is understanding a good deal of detail work to be done if it is to be efficiently applied.

In these days when more than ever progress depends upon better relations between the various countries, when the alternative of that kind of understanding which means peace is the misunderstanding which means war, such a scheme undoubtedly merits the fullest support.

It is a happy augury that, in addi-

tion to Czechoslovakia, three great countries, France, England and America, are in accord on this matter, and that before long it is to be expected that Germany will also join the movement. It will then only be a question of time for other European nations equally to promote an interchange with America, and there is not the slightest need to confine the interchange between America and Europe.

It is by developing education on some such lines—for the scheme though admirable is not complete in itself but should open the way to a greater internationalization of education—that the consciousness of world solidarity, of common interests, of human fraternity, will grow. S. H.

Progressive Education Quarterly

Washington, D. C.
Special Correspondence

TO ACQUAINT the public with developments in the "new education" stirring up an intelligent interest which will be reflected in the public school system of the Nation, a new periodical has been established by the Progressive Education Association in the form of a quarterly, Progressive Education, published at its Washington headquarters. The second number of the magazine is soon to appear.

The purpose of the publication, set forth in the first issue by Stanwood Cobb, with whom the idea of the Progressive Education Association originated five years ago, is to take part in the general inquiry and search for a better education in the schools.

"This magazine," he pointed out, "will occupy a position midway between that of the popular magazines, which give space to only an occasional article dealing with education, and that of the strictly pedagogic magazines which are professional journals concerned with perfecting educational technique."

Deals With Individual Education
Thus the first number, in attractive format, deals with the general subject of individual education, under such heads as the Dalton plan, the Winnetka system, the Decrory method, using these three leading systems of individual education as exhibits for the lay reader. The second number will be concerned with the general subject of "The Project," presenting the views of such leading educators as Edward Yeomans, Prof. Frederick Bonser of Teachers' College, Columbia University, and Prof. Ellsworth Collings of the University of Oklahoma, on various phases of this development of classroom teaching.

Miss Gertrude Hartman, editor of the magazine, in talking of the aims of the association, as expressed through its official organ, stressed the fact that there will always be a strictly neutral attitude toward the educational experiments presented in the pages of the quarterly. It will provide an open forum, according to her plans, for the discussion of developments in the "new education," which has for its object the shaping of school studies into a form which permits natural development of the individual student, development in accordance with the needs of present-day communities; a process which, it is declared, means a breaking away from many of the old accepted forms of classroom teaching. Progressive Education will take no stand of approval or criticism on any of the new methods outlined in its pages. It recognizes that information on the developments in the new type of education is a necessary prerequisite to adoption of these developments in public schools, and will content itself with unbiased presentation of facts.

"There are a large number of private schools throughout the United States which are serving as laboratories for the working out of new ideas in education," said Mrs. Hartman. "Education will take no stand of approval or criticism on any of the new methods outlined in its pages. It recognizes that information on the developments in the new type of education is a necessary prerequisite to adoption of these developments in public schools, and will content itself with unbiased presentation of facts."

M. Bérard Opposed
M. Painlevé says of the reforms of M. Bérard: "We shall denounce these reforms as contrary to the sacred promises made during the war and the sacred interests of the Nation. We shall denounce them as protective measures of a privileged class, as an unjust barrier erected between the higher studies and the intelligence which is to be found in all ranks of the Nation. We believe that the obligation Latin renders the recruiting of engineers, of savants, of what I may call the economic headquarters of the Nation, more difficult, although France has a pressing need of all its intellectual resources. It is necessary to re-establish a modern secondary education. There should be left to each pupil the right of choosing his direction, whether toward Homer or toward Shakespeare. It is the only method which is fitting in a modern country which is charged with antiquity and which is also in search of new treasures."

This conception is supported by many others of the majority who are especially qualified to speak. M. Painlevé associates himself with these sentiments, and M. Painlevé is perhaps the greatest mathematician in France at the present time. M. Emile Borel, who has just been elected to the Chamber, is a professor at the Paris University, and he also gives his adherence to the system of a single primary instruction for children of all classes. The earlier teaching should, he said, be identical for everybody. He realizes the difficulties of instituting the reforms which are favored by the Radicals, but in theory, at any rate, he agrees that work and intelligence should be the only passports and that it should be made as easy for the child of poor parents to climb to the highest rung of the ladder as for the child of rich parents.

Resolutions

M. Borel, as a delegate to the Confédération des Travailleurs Intellectuels, was given the task of drawing up the resolutions which the confederation put forward. It was asked, for example, that intellectual workers be represented on all the consultative bodies created by the various ministers, and should sit with the delegates of the employers and the manual workers. It was asked that there be legislation recognizing the full control of the artist over his work and that the artist should, in all circumstances, keep some kind of control over his inventions or discoveries.

With regard to national education, there should be a co-ordination of the three degrees of instruction, and there should be unification of masculine and feminine instruction. All necessary credits should be valid for the maintenance of superior instruction, and special funds should be created for scientific research. There should be a greater development of the system of extending credits to intellectuals, of which the loan of honor to students is at present the sole example.

Now a number of deputies who have been questioned have given their entire support to these claims, and M. Borel will make himself the champion

of the intellectual workers in the new Parliament.

M. Bérard, the former Minister of Public Instruction, recently managed with great difficulty to make Latin and Greek obligatory for certain diplomas. It is now apparent that the new Parliament will before long reverse this decision. Those who may be regarded as the representatives of the universities appear to be hostile to the decree of M. Bérard. There is undoubtedly a majority of deputies who are against obligatory Latin, and against what are called "the classic humanities." They favor a more modern education and they declare that there should be full liberty of choice.

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OILS AND COPERS IN GOOD DEMAND, IN STOCK MARKET

Selected Issues Add to Previous Gains—Utilities Also Favored

Overnight news developments of an unfavorable character, reacting against special stocks, gave an irregular appearance to the New York stock market at today's opening. Atlantic & West, which had followed the filing of a \$20,000,000 damage suit by its subsidiary, the Water Line and Interborough, dropped 2 points on warning against speculation in the stock by transit commission authorities. Accumulation of the coppers continued.

Building up of selected issues continued, with the others, with fluctuations mainly confined to narrow limits. Interborough rallied a point but heaviness persisted as a result of the transit official's statement that recent optimistic statements regarding financial condition and earnings had been unauthorized.

Measured by the standards of the railroads, the stocks bought yesterday, including coppers, low-priced oils and some of the public utilities. American Water Works moved up 4 points, and I.A. and Marland oils improved materially.

Foreign exchanges opened steady.

Main Trend Upward

Although several points of heaviness developed during the morning, the main trend continues upward with buying influenced by favorable trade reports and high commodity prices. Another broad demonstration was staged in public utilities. American Water Works common extending its gain to 3 points and West Penn Power to 4.

Reports of a further decrease in crude oil production stimulated buying of oil shares, the new higher rates the main strength of the railroad issues reflected the continuance of heavy car loadings.

Erie common touched 84. Its best price since 1917. Independent steels also stiffened perceptibly. Bethlehem rallying a point despite recent rumors that another dividend action might be expected at today's meeting of the board of directors.

Call money opened at 2 per cent.

Gains and losses were still unetermined in the afternoon session, with the strength of Union Pacific and weakness of Atlantic Refining the outstanding contrasting movement. Union Pacific rose 1 to 84.50. Atlantic Refining, Atlantic Refining was off 1/4 to 84.50.

Signs that the bear position had become untenable in some stocks was counteracted by the extensive profit-taking and lack of support in others.

Many low-priced railroads touched their maximum figures for the year.

Bonds Show Gains

Selling of interborough issues, based upon charges by transit commission officials that recent price movements had been caused by unauthorized reports of large earnings interpreted the forward movement of bonds in today's early trading. Recessions of 1 to 4 points took place in interborough and other local traction lines.

Strength, however, was apparent in the market of foreign lines, railroad, oil and public utility issues, with the gain of a point or more shown by Erie convertible 4s, "D"xd, Denver & Rio Grande 5s, Colorado Industrial 5s and Pierce Oil 5s. Scattered profit-taking followed the failure of the Federal Reserve Bank to lower its re-discount rate.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans	Boston	New York
Rate	5.25	5.25
Outside com'l paper	5.44	5.44
Year money	4.9	4.9
Customers com'l loans	4.9	4.9
Individual cust loans	4.9	4.9

Exchanges:

Bar silver in New York	67.50
Bar silver in London	67.50
Bar gold in London	94.50
Mexican ex. (4%)	51.50
Canadian ex. (4%)	23.82

Year ago today

Year ago today

F. R. bank credit

5.848,322 60,000,000

Acceptance Market

Spot Boston delivery

60@60 days

Under 30 days

Less than 30 days

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DE COUBERTIN PROTESTS AGAINST MUCH CRITICISM

Does Not Believe Complaints Will Destroy Prospects of Holding Future Olympics

By Special Cable

PARIS, France, July 24.—The president of the International Olympic Committee, Pierre de Coubertin, protests against the excessive criticisms of the Olympic Games which have appeared in British and American journals. He does not believe that the incidents will prove to have ended the games. However, regrettable they may be, they were few and inevitable in such a large undertaking. He believes that the competitors and spectators have shown increasing understanding, and does not believe that the various complaints will suffice to destroy the prospects of future international meetings.

U. S. May Hold Next Games

It is agreed that certain errors have been made. Too much attention has been given to the running, jumping and other stadium events and not enough to swimming, tennis and a number of other sports. Judged purely by stadium weeks, America and Finland are first and second, while the rest are nowhere, but in the other countries the first five are first. This arrangement has caused much protest, and it is believed that Amsterdam will decline to organize the next games. Therefore, Los Angeles will have the opportunity of witnessing the games four years hence. Then it is doubtful whether the European countries will send teams to the United States. Some of them cannot afford it.

War Passions Linger

But there does appear to be much enthusiasm among the nations for the games, which instead of developing international good feelings have provoked animosity. There still lingers something of the war passions, which have displayed themselves even in the "sports."

Col. Thompson Decides Talk of Discontinuing Games

PARIS, July 24 (AP)—The Olympic games have shown an improvement than ever and friendly athletic feeling among the nations more securely cemented through the 1924 international games, Col. R. M. Thompson, president of the American Olympic Committee, declared yesterday. He took occasion to review the competition and answer questions on behalf of his organization, charges that the games displayed in some of the contests had been detrimental to the Olympic cause.

Taking cognizance of the allegations, some of them published on the Continent, in which the writers had gone as far as to suggest that the games are nearing an end by reason of international animosity, Col. Thompson asserted that these attacks were due to propaganda, and denied that any of the incidents occurring during the games, now drawing to a conclusion, had created even the semblance of an idea that the games should be abolished.

He is going back to the United States "not only proud of our winning achievements in these games, but more strongly impressed than ever with the Olympic idea. It would be an international misfortune if they were to be eliminated. There have been instances of unkindness, but from the point of view of the competitor and the spectator, but I know of no case in which these were not heartily condemned by the responsible officials."

ZAYAS VICE BANET FOR CUBANS TODAY

Davis Cup Series Against the Canadians Starts at Rideau Club, Ottawa

OTTAWA, Ont., July 24 (Special)—With the announcement of the draw of the first two matches in the singles in the first round of the Davis Cup series between Cuba and Canada, everything is in readiness for the opening this afternoon on the court of the Rideau Club. Arrangements have been made whereby the largest gallery in the history of the game in this city will be accommodated.

Alfredo Zayas, known Garnet Meldrum, captain of the Canadian team, nominated Jack Wright and W. F. Crocker, both of Montreal, as Canada's representatives in the singles, but Guillermo Villalba, captain of the Cubans, provided a surprise when he selected Ignacio Zayas instead of Vincente Banet to appear in the singles along with Rogelio Paris.

Banet is much the more spectacular player, but is somewhat erratic and this is the main reason for the selection of a veteran player for the younger man. Villalba's surprise in placing in the doubles and it is probable that Crocker and Wright will appear in the doubles, although R. A. Baird and C. K. F. Andrews of Toronto are here for that purpose.

Polls Wright in the first match. The Cuban is young, fast and possesses a splendid chop stroke. He has a fine first service, and on his second has a drop slice. Wright is going better than ever before and is expected to win. He is playing a very forceful game and has an easy speed. Paris, 20, is a veteran and is very steady and is a hard hitter, especially with his fore arm. He is tall, has a long reach and has a fast reverse on his first service, although his second is not very good. Crocker shows considerable improvement over his form earlier in the season and has much more speed than his opponent.

The doubles will be played on Friday and the other two singles on Saturday when Wright meets Zayas, and Crocker opposes Paris.

FRENCH STRONG MAN BREAKS OLD RECORD

PARIS, July 24 (AP)—Rigoulet of France finished first in the Olympic weight-lifting competition for light heavyweights yesterday and last night. Hennepenberger of Switzerland was second; Friedrich of Austria, third; Freiberg of Austria fourth; Dr. Schaefer, Switzerland, sixth. Rigoulet scored 1065 points.

During the contests Hennepenberger broke the world record in the one clean and jerk event, shouldering and lifting up 175.5 kilograms (382 pounds). Hennepenberger exceeded by more than 25 pounds the old record held by Mallon of Estonia.

Gallimberti of Italy won the Olympic middleweight weight-lifting competition with 1045 points. Mallon of Estonia was second with 1010. Kilkas of Estonia third, with 900. Aschman, Switzerland, fourth, with 885; Francois of France, fifth, with 880, and Samy of Egypt, sixth, with 875.

Four Chicago Stars Enter Third Round

Interesting Matches Promised Today—Manion Faces Evans

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 24.—Four players from the Chicago district, three from St. Louis and one from St. Paul entered the 35-hole third round of match play for the amateur championship of the Illinois Golf Association at the Hinckley Golf Club here today. J. S. Manion of St. Louis, the trans-Mississippi champion, faces Charles Evans Jr. of Edgewater Golf Club, eight times the title defender, in today's round.

Manion eliminated one of his own Missouri contingents yesterday in E. M. Whitfield, of Sunbeam Hills, 8 and 6, in the first round, and then defeated out of 1 up Evans against John Wenzler of Memphis.

Evans had a hard time in the first round with Robert White of Olympia Fields Country Club and emerged victorious by the slender margin of 1 up. The second round was won by St. Louis' Howard Schendler of Briargate Golf Club 5 and 4 in the second round. Victory today will put Evans against either W. D. Medart of St. Louis or Albert Seckle of Riverside Golf Club. Brilliant work yesterday by Edward Held of St. Louis drew attention today to his meeting with J. S. Manion, St. Louis, 8 and 6. John Wenzler, Memphis, defeated L. V. Christopher, of the St. Louis, 8 and 6. E. H. Spear Jr., LaGrange, 3 and 2. W. D. Medart, Sunset Hills, 8 and 6. John Wenzler, Green Valley, 4 and 3. Albert Seckle, Riverside, defeated R. J. Daly, Onwentsia, 2 up.

Frank Dyer, Memphis, defeated George Hackl Jr., Indianapolis, the young Brooklyn star, this afternoon, and if successful will encounter E. W. Feibleman, the conqueror of C. H. Fischer.

Patterson, Schlesinger and P. O'H. Wood Still in Running in N. Y. Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 24—Australia had its day yesterday in the metropolitan tennis championship at the Crescent Athletic Club, and at the close of the play had two players in the round of eight, after victories over seeded players, while P. O'Hara Wood, a round behind, had won two matches in straight sets from fair opponents.

G. L. Patterson showed some of the real tennis of which he is a master in his match against Dr. George King, metropolitan clay court winner in 1923, and he needed to do it, as Dr. King showed the same skillful play that pitted him up to the mark. The score was 6—4, 6—4.

But a greater surprise was furnished by R. E. Schlesinger when he defeated H. B. Voshell after a match that bristled with thrills, with each one in turn with a point of victory only to have it taken away for the time. The score was 6—4, 6—4.

H. B. Snodgrass of the Californians defeated Zenzo Shimizu, the Japanese Davis Cup captain, by the top-heavy score of 6—2, 6—0. It was a most impressive exhibition, with the young player from Los Angeles rushing the net against the best backcourt play of the Japanese, and depending on his court-covering ability to prevent the small Japanese from passing him. Few could have done it, and none better than Snodgrass.

All the brackets in the round of eight were filled except Wood's, who will meet

J. C. Donaldson, the young Brooklyn star, this afternoon, and if successful

will encounter E. W. Feibleman, the

conqueror of C. H. Fischer.

Patterson was slow in getting into his full swing, while King, buoyed up by the hope of scoring over the famous Anzac, played his hand to the mark. As a result, King held his own in service in the first set, and finally, when the Australian captain slipped into service errors in the twelfth game, took the first set, 7—5.

But Patterson soon afterward got his service once more under control, and passing the active King whenever the latter tried backcourt work, by constant drives that forced him out of court, took the second set, 6—4.

In the first set, Patterson eased off once more, apparently, and King attempted to break through once more, leading to 8—5.

But Schlesinger had even a harder task to dispose of the active left-hander of New Gardens. Voshell tried to break through once more, leading to 8—5.

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But Schlesinger had even a harder task

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1924

EDITORIALS

One by one the European powers are accommodating themselves politically to Russian conditions, and though the American party platforms are silent on the subject, the time will probably come when the Government of the United States also will admit the durability of the Soviet rule. The new Socialist governments in England and Denmark have

already granted full or *de jure* recognition, and the new Radical Premier in France, Edouard Herriot, is engaging in friendly conversations. Though Conservative in its makeup, the Swedish Government has also given unlimited recognition, there being no choice, and the Dutch Government is preparing to do the same.

But a formal restoration of diplomatic relations cannot remedy the economic disharmony between the Russian Communists and the capitalists of the Western world. In London the negotiations to resume normal trade relations on the basis of the legal recognition granted by the Labor Government has been at a virtual standstill for months. Both parties want to trade, but while the Russians require first of all a loan with which to pay for goods, the English bankers demand an acknowledgment of the old debts and compensation for confiscated private property. The deadlock seems hopeless, and when diplomatic relations are restored with France a similar situation is likely to arise in Paris. In the dealings with Russia, as well as with Germany, the final word rests not with the politicians but with the bankers.

Those who hope for large business profits from a restoration of diplomatic relations with Russia may learn something from the experiences of the Danes. A year ago they signed a commercial treaty with the Soviet agents, hoping thereby to improve their own economic depression. What happened, according to statistics just published in Copenhagen for the year 1923, was that while the Danes bought Russian raw materials, chiefly seed cakes for fodder, for about 29,000,000 kroner, the Russian purchases in Denmark amounted to only 700,000 kroner, or one-fortieth of the other sum—a disappointing outcome to those who hoped the Danish exchange situation would improve. Here again the Russians wanted more credits, which they hope the banks will now be more disposed to grant, following the full recognition.

In blunt language, the Russians must borrow before they can buy, and commercial credit rests on confidence rather than on diplomatic recognition. As for direct trade with the Russian people, the Communist system will hardly allow that. Consequently the great Russian empire will probably remain undeveloped for some time to come. "History shows," writes Georges Popoff, a Russian publicist now living in Geneva, "that the Russian people without danger to its existence can calmly live on in economic chaos." Russia is economically self-contained and having survived these past seven years, is it not probable that the Russians will be able to outwait the Western states and in time make their own terms? Covering such a large portion of the earth's surface, their empire can play the mountain and the proud Western world may have to follow Muhammad's example.

WHEN it is recalled that the thought underlying the inauguration of the present-day Olympic movement was the encouragement of the practice of athletic games in the true "sporting" manner, for the purpose of inculcating the ideal of "sportsmanship" into the life of nations, the fact that so much discordant commotion has been associated with the events this

year as possibly to jeopardize their future is all the more deplorable. In this connection The Times of London has just published an editorial, based on a dispatch from its Paris correspondent and headed, "No More Olympic Games," in which it says: "Miscellaneous turbulence, shameful disorder, storms of abuse, free fights and the drowning of national anthems of friendly nations by shouting and booing, are not conducive to an atmosphere of Olympic calm."

The most unfortunate feature of the whole situation is that scarcely anyone denies that there are great potentialities for good in these games, from both national and international standpoints. Hence that The Times should find it necessary to say, in commenting on the situation: "The peace of the world is too precious to justify any risk, however wild the idea may seem, of its being sacrificed on the altar of international sport," carries a terrible rebuke. Intense personal animosities are, however, always fraught with dangerous possibilities, and unless the true idea underlying these quadrennial contests be kept uppermost in the consciousness of the competitors there is no doubt that they may do more harm than good.

It is most gratifying to read, on the other hand, both that Great Britain was not "involved in many of the major unpleasantnesses which other countries have suffered, whether in the matter of judging or in the hostility of spectators" and that "the Americans have behaved admirably," having "shown, even under extreme provocation, nothing but good humor and generous sportsmanship." Still, the fact that the games appear to contain potential seeds of discord, which have not been recognized heretofore, must not be ignored. Probably a cause of this is largely to be found in the fact that the competitive side of the games is being stressed altogether out of proportion to what was intended when they were revived. So long as the promulgation of the ideal of true sportsmanship is the dominating motive of the games, nothing but good, it would seem, can eventuate from them, but the injection into their performances of a perverted sense of their purpose may result in harm, impossible to estimate.

Restoring Relations With Russia

REPRESENTATIVES, it is said, of 90 per cent of the companies producing motion pictures on the Pacific coast met yesterday at Hollywood and adopted a resolution by which they are bound "to refrain from the production or distribution of pictures, by whomsoever produced, which, because of the unfit character of the title, the story, the exploitation, or the scenes shown on the film itself, do not harmonize with the slogan of the association, and to establish and maintain the highest possible moral and artistic standards of motion-picture production."

This is gratifying enough, so far as it goes. It needs only a hasty survey of the advertising columns of any city newspaper to convince that, certainly so far as the titles of the motion pictures now being exhibited are concerned, and probably so far as the character of the pictures is involved, a reform of this character is exceedingly timely. Lest, however, we should be too sanguine as to the results of this reformatory action, it must be borne in mind that no authority exists in any individual, or in any board, to enforce even upon the members of this association the moral rule which they have so virtuously adopted. The secretary of the organization frankly explained that compliance with the mandate of the resolution rested entirely upon the sense of honor of individual producers. We have no desire to draw an indictment against an entire industry, but we apprehend that the record of the past does not suggest that this guaranty of compliance is entirely convincing.

Nevertheless, the fact that this organization, in adopting the resolution, followed similar action taken by an even larger organization in New York only a month ago, is indicative of the fact that public sentiment is beginning to have its effect upon those who conduct the motion picture industry. It is probably true that a salacious or suggestive film will draw, at least for a time, packed houses; but it is certainly true that the display of such a film produces upon the industry in the long run a positively detrimental influence, if its merely material prosperity is to be considered. Unless people of decent instincts and ordinary refinement can be assured that, in patronizing a theater, they are not going to be entrapped into spending an evening packed full of either criminal or indecent suggestion, in the guise of a drama, they will systematically stay away. Indeed, we should not be at all surprised to learn that statistics would show that already this tendency on the part of a very large class in the community to absent itself from the motion picture theaters has become evident.

The Monitor is not ignorant of the endeavors that Mr. Will Hays is making to correct evil conditions in the industry of which he is at least the titular head. Neither is it ignorant of the fact that, while he has great influence, his authority is rigidly circumscribed and may fail at the very points where it should be most complete. His success will depend almost wholly upon the measure of support given him by the public, and that support, we think, should be liberally forthcoming.

THERE is no better or more efficient resolvent of antagonisms that have grown out of conflicts between opponents than association and acquaintance with one another's problems and difficulties. Mutual understanding is the surest step toward mutual regard. With this truth in mind, wise bankers and capitalists have welcomed the recent steps taken by representatives of organized labor to start banks for wage earners and to engage more and more in financial undertakings. They argue on the theory that, as labor unions take a more and more direct part in the handling and care of accumulated money, their members will obtain more realization of the responsibilities and problems of capitalists, and that out of these closer relations a more friendly spirit between Labor and Capital will arise. There can be no doubt that this theory is a sound one.

The latest enterprise of the unions to be thus welcomed by sensible bankers is the New York Empire Company, Inc., which has just entered the field of investment banking with offices at 120 Broadway. The new venture is supported by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. It will sell investment issues, will thus enter into direct competition with some of the larger security companies in the financial district of New York, and will no doubt underwrite the securities of corporations. Its offices will be close to the center of American financial interests and power. Its organizers announce that it will "work in conjunction with the Empire Trust Company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Cooperative National Bank of Cleveland." A union labor bank has recently been opened in Boston.

It is evident that the idea of union participation in financial management and investment, with its necessary accompaniments of both possible profits and possible losses, is spreading. As it continues to grow, the officials of these ventures, the wage-earning investors in them and the general run of "capitalistic" financiers who will be brought into contact with the labor union "capitalists" will learn a great many things that will tend more and more to ameliorate past antagonisms between the two "clashes." In this respect the phenomenon of Labor's entry into finance is a most encouraging and hopeful sign of the times.

There is another aspect of the affair that is likely to have large influence in a different direction. It happens that some of the leaders of union labor and some of the officials of the very union that is back of the new labor investment company are actively supporting the presidential candidacy of Senator La Follette. They are doing their best to swing organized labor to the Wisconsin Senator. It also happens that one of the chief planks in the platform of that statesman is denunciation of and hostility to Capital. The great bogey by which he strives

Fair Words From Film Producers

to frighten, arouse and unite wage earners and farmers under his banner is that terrible thing, "Wall Street." Without "Wall Street" and its iniquities and its terrors his campaign would have little substance.

If wage earners are induced to invest widely and largely in the Locomotive Brotherhood's Cleveland National Bank, in the Empire Trust Company and the New York Empire Company, Inc. (note the "Inc."), are they likely to take as keen and sympathetic interest in denunciations of "Wall Street" and its wicked capitalists as they have in the past? It happens that 120 Broadway is the Equitable Building. It is just around the corner from Wall Street itself. It is in the very heart of "Wall Street." The spectacle of carrying on a campaign based largely on abuse of everything and everybody connected with "Wall Street," while the campaigners are participants in "Wall Street" and its doings is going to have the serious handicap of being quite unconvincing.

"CAN you laugh with your pupils?" ought to be asked of every teacher applying for a position. All during the summer, school committees, headmasters, principals and superintendents ceaselessly pick and shovel for those nugget teachers who will successfully meet the tests of schoolroom fire and acid. An interview is arranged between school official and applicant. The official insists upon highest possible credentials of training and experience, and takes careful note of the applicant's manner and individuality. But the pupils complain of the inhumanity of certain of their teachers. A high school girl recently remarked, "Oh, if our mathematics teacher could only know what it would mean to us—to smile just once!"

A sense of humor is more than a saving grace for the passing and soon forgotten situation. It is an attribute of character and minglest freely with things spiritual. Otherwise, how is it that it never fails to make instant appeal to children? The modern educator wants his pupils to learn to think. The progressive educator is going to laugh more and more with his pupils because laughter loosens richer thought and bears evidence that cramping fear has fled. Laughter is so natural with children that it is a requisite to their normal growth. It is nothing less than an essential.

The teacher who can laugh without embarrassment when true humor is afoot has the immediate respect of her children. She has not slackened her discipline. She has strengthened it, for the children intuitively feel that she understands them. Her whole relationship with them is at once lifted to a higher plane. She has won a fuller co-operation and loyalty, because she has shown that she has faith in their native goodness. She has trusted them with a bit of her own true self. She has come down from her platform, has come close to them and has lived for a moment with them. Ever afterward, whatever happens, her children will know that that big understanding self is there. It was doubtless something like this which prompted Carlyle to write, "How much lies in Laughter: the cipher-key, wherein we decipher the whole man."

Once, someone with a little more than a usual amount of insight wrote eleven commandments for teachers. The only one which was written in capital letters was the following: "THOU SHALT LAUGH: When it rains, and woolly-smelling wee ones muddy the floor; when it blows, and doors bang; when little angels conceal their wings, and wiggle; when Tommy spills the ink, and Mary flops a trailing tray of letters; when visitors appear at the precise moment when all small heads have forgotten everything you thought they knew, LAUGH! And again I say unto you, LAUGH!"

The joys of vacation time ought not to be remembered by the teacher in September as a story that is told. If the ocean's foam, if the brook's song, the prairie's smile, and the mountain's inspiration have found an echo in her heart, that echo should not be permitted to die. It should go reverberating from classroom wall to classroom wall clean on to another June. Wisdom bids the teachers-in-vacation to roam the hills and fields, storing up smiles and laughter. Obviously not laughter for the sake of laughter, but laughter which springs from a deeper sense of life.

Labor Unions Going Into Wall Street

"Can You Laugh With Your Pupils?"

A British Onlooker's Diary

By H. W. MASSINGHAM

By Special Cable to the Monitor
LONDON, July 24—There is one element in the fate of the allied conference here which some of its spectators are apt to forget. That is the opinion of Germany. She has undoubtedly been treated in a somewhat offhand way. She was, for example, given hopes that she would be asked to attend the conference and that her co-operation, not merely her attendance, would be sought.

She was, in a word, once more to be treated as a European power entitled to a seat at the council board of Europe, more especially in view of the fact that it was her destiny which was at stake and her internal Government which was to be abridged in the general interests of peace and the settlement of European finance. This was beyond all doubt the strongly held policy of the British Government, enforced by all but a small and insignificant section of public opinion here. In this way a breach was to be effected in the procedure and spirit of the Versailles Covenant and a new experiment begun with the free assent of the country on whose co-operation its success depended. There is no doubt that German opinion attached great importance to this condition.

Unfortunately France has not consented to this procedure. There is no reason to suppose that, of his own free will, Edouard Herriot would have opposed it. But he is not a free man and does not consider himself so. The result, therefore, though I write in ignorance of the final decision, is that up to the present the exclusion of Germany from all but nominal attendance at the conference is practically certain. She is not really being consulted in anything. Her advice is not asked. Her representatives were not, until the last few hours, taken even into the formal council.

This, in view of the delicate situation in Paris, may or may not be inevitable and, of course, the usefulness of the conference depends less on whether Germany is consulted than on whether its findings are just and endurable. But I should not like to say that such a procedure makes for the success of the great American plan. The danger which those Germans apprehend who sincerely desire to see the successful application of the Dawes report is that, when their views are finally heard and considered, the conference will not result in a scheme which any German Government now possible will feel itself strong enough to accept.

Germany will thus be in a serious position. She will seem to have run counter to the plans of Europe and America, and to have rejected the plan of salvation commended to her in her own interest. Nor is this the only source of anxiety. It is felt here by nearly all shades of opinion that it is useless to ask Germany to assent to a scheme for the regulation of her finance, unless she has a definite pledge as to the economic and military evacuation of her territory. She does not, I believe, object to a gradual, step-by-step retirement of the forces of occupation. She has, however, always asked that time limits shall be assigned to this act or this series of acts.

Happily it seems probable that, owing to the greater moderation of the French and the invaluable assistance of America, a definite date for withdrawal is to be fixed, and the process is to be completed by the end of October. This is a great relief. But it is also important that France should not claim the right of re-entry, or, as it has been phrased, that she shall not retain the key to the back door of the Ruhr Valley, to be used at her pleasure. If such a right is conceded, can Germany be denied her plea of freely stating her case before the assembled powers? These are serious questions.

On the whole the hopes of a successful issue to the conference have improved since the work of the three committees began to ripen, and the French and English formulae have been brought closer together without, it appears, any real damage to the report or the machinery it employs. The temper has been extremely good. There has been incomparably more of the spirit of good will than has appeared at any of its predecessors, when it was the fashion to swear eternal friendship in one breath and to part in absolute and universal disagreement in the next.

It may fairly be said that a substantial or partial agreement has been reached upon the following points: 1. The fixing of a period for the economic evacuation of the Ruhr Valley; 2. The assigning of a most favored position to subscribers to the loan, both in respect of German resources and of the proceeds of the sanctions; 3. The recognition that no sanctions are to be applied on the pure decision of the Reparation Commission without a preliminary report by the agent-general of payments—who will be an American—and a second powerful official representing the bondholders.

Economics has thus been substituted for political control. In other words, the scheme of the report has triumphed over its political enemies. Incidentally it would seem as if this involved a relinquishment by France of the right of individual intervention. The progress, therefore, in this, reading of the work of the conference is substantial.

The conduct of the Wembley Exhibition has given some concern to the public here, especially to those who think that a great imperial show should be more worthy of its name and character. Aside altogether from the question of humanity, involved in the many accidents to steers in the rodeo, which forced the Government to intervene, there are some features which, many feel, are hardly appropriate in such an exposition. On the whole, however, the display at Wembley is an amusing and very varied show, thoroughly representative of the Commonwealth's greater industries, such as engineering.

Also as the British Empire, like all modern empires and states, is mainly "business," a good deal of Wembley is store-keeping on a large and highly successful scale. But the risk and vulgarity of some of the amusements, and the silliness of others, the cheapness of the decorative scheme, and the inadequate catering, are blots on the character of the spectacle, and beneath the dignity of the country that produced it. The result of these deficiencies is that London is staying away from the show (which is unfair to it), and the main stand-by of the exhibition is the country and the foreign visitors.

Considerable agitation has been aroused of late against the threatened extinction of big game in Africa, and the authorities of the British museums themselves have been forced to defend the share they have had in this devastating process. In fact, the Natural History Museum has by no means a clear record in this matter. It is too much for the collector and too little for the lover of wild nature. The agitation against the slaughter of birds by no means owed its success to assistance from the museums. For years, in fact, there has been, in the words of a correspondent of The Times, an "unholy alliance" between sportsmen and museums, and its results are seen on the walls of a thousand shows, and also in the depleted forests and silent groves of two hemispheres.

Editorial Notes

WHILE nearly everyone enjoys a good fish story, it is generally recognized that veracity is not always one of its necessary characteristics. Hence the judge in the Boston (Mass.) court, who dared to express doubt regarding the truth of the real prize winner which a lawyer attempted in all apparent seriousness to present in the defense of his client the other day, doubtless, has some justification for so doing. It appears that a bottle of "hooch" had been found inside a split-open codfish in a fish market which had been under suspicion for some months, and this attorney declared that he did not think that the Government had made out its case, "because so far as the police know, the fish may have swallowed the bottle of hooch, as we read in the newspapers of considerable dumping of whisky into the waters by rumrunners." The judge, however, found the defendants guilty.

IT is unquestionably true that, if it costs him \$2,164,000 to obtain one pound of gold from quicksilver, the process Professor Miethe of the Berlin Technical School is using, whereby he claims to have accomplished this alchemy, will have to be greatly modified before it will be of practical value. If, however, he really has achieved this long-sought ultimate, the cost should not enter into the consideration of the proposition at all, and various American engineers have stated that Professor Miethe's reputation is such that the reports are not to be dismissed lightly. Certain it is that, once it is demonstrated beyond cavil that this transmutation can be accomplished at will, it defies imagination to forecast its far-reaching effects.